The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

CHARLES B. WRIGHT DEL

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

NEW YORK AND LONDON

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MAY 6, 1911

Price 10 Cents

THE SPECIAL RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

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and the prices charged for the

New Encyclopaedia Britannica

will then be advanced by not less than $10

IN announcing, last November, the forthcoming issue of a new edition (the 11th) of the Encyclopædia Britannica, the Cambridge University Press invited applications, *in advance of publication*, at specially low prices.

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The new edition has been prepared—greatly to its advantage—as one consistent whole, and its publication, also, was to be as nearly simultaneous as possible. That some delays should have occurred in the printing and binding of the largest book that has ever been in the press at one time was, perhaps, inevitable. Nevertheless, in England, during March, the entire 28 volumes of text were in course of delivery to early subscribers. There lacked only the index (Volume 29) to make publication complete, and to justify the withdrawal of the special terms upon which applications were to be accepted while the work was still in course of production.

The Date—May 31st

While, on the one hand, it is impossible at this stage to fix an exact date for the issue of the Index, it is, on the other hand, proper that the thousands of people, all over the world, who are acquainted with the favorable terms of the offer made in advance of publication, should be advised in time of a precise date for its withdrawal. **By May 31st the publishers must know the total number of copies required to fill orders at the lowest price.** Applications posted up to that day will be accepted by the Cambridge University Press at the special prices noted on the next page. Applications posted after that day will be accepted only at an advance of at least $10.

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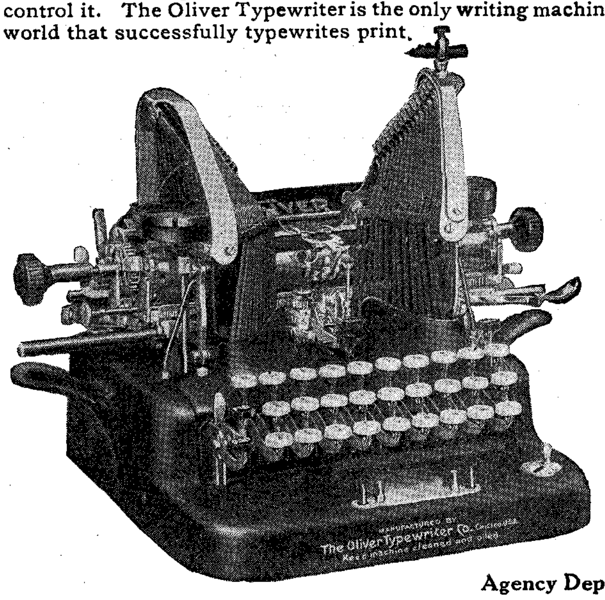

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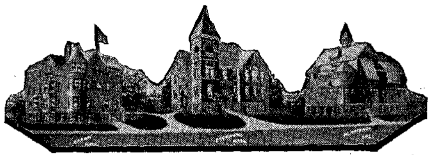

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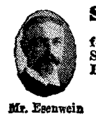
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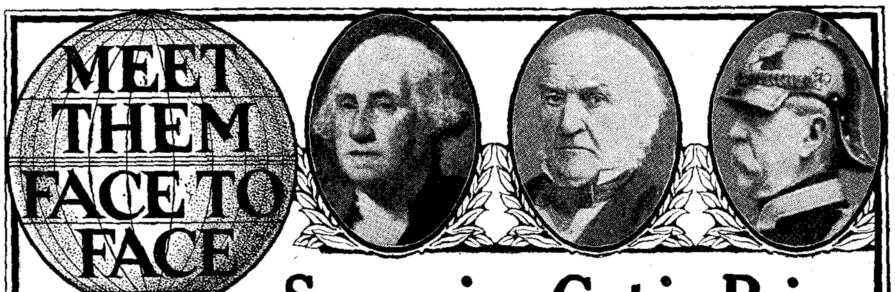
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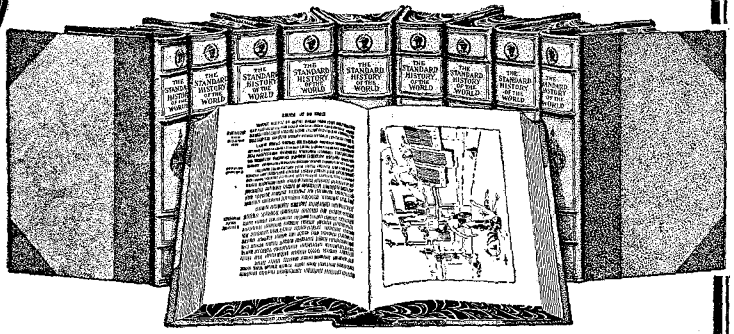

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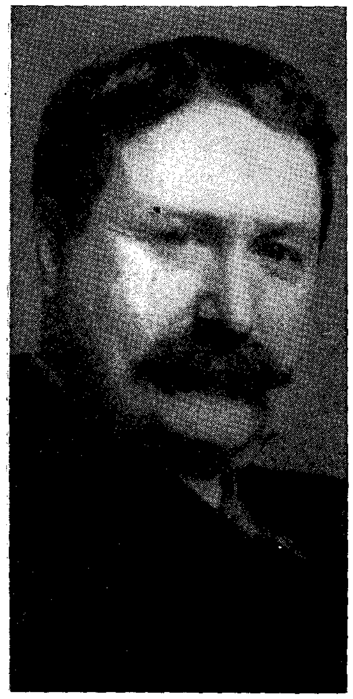
TOPICS OF THE DAY

UNIONISM, CAPITALISM, AND DYNAMITE

A NATION-WIDE dynamite plot in the interest of the Iron Workers' Union and a desperate capitalistic conspiracy to "assassinate" unionism are the twin specters conjured up by the arrest of the McNamara brothers and Ortie E. McManigal on the charge of complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* building on October 1, 1910, and of the Llewellyn Iron Company's works in the same city eleven weeks later. These two crimes, says Detective William J. Burns, are closely connected with other dynamite outrages which have been occurring with alarming frequency in various parts of the country. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* counts 70 of these explosions in connection with labor disputes during the last few years, involving the sacrifice of more than 100 lives and the destruction of several million dollars' worth of property. Nearly all, says *The Ledger*, were directed against buildings "where structural iron was used and structural iron workers were employed," and their object, according to Mr. Burns, was to intimidate and coerce employers who held out for the principle of the "open shop." Nine such explosions, says the Cleveland *Iron Trade Review*, have taken place since February 24 of this year.



DETECTIVE WILLIAM J. BURNS,

Who says that the arrest of John J. McNamara is the first public step toward uncovering "the most astounding, wide-spread, cold-blooded, and disastrous conspiracy to destroy property and human lives ever exposed in the United States." Startling revelations, he declares, are to follow.

John J. McNamara, arrested in Indianapolis and taken to Los Angeles to be tried, is secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. His brother, James B. McNamara, who was arrested with McManigal in Detroit, is said to be a union printer. McManigal is referred to in the dispatches as an ironworker. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles *Times*, is known for his hostility to the unions, which he attacked unsparingly in his paper. At the time of the explosion—which killed 21 persons—*The Times* was having difficulty with the Typographical Union, and the structural ironworkers in the city were on strike. On the same day attempts were made to blow up the paper's auxiliary plant, the home of General Otis, and the home of the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, which had assisted General Otis in fighting the labor-unions of Los Angeles. General Otis insisted that unionism was behind the crime, but an investigating committee appointed by some of the unions replied that *The Times* explosion was caused by a leakage of gas, and that the bombs found elsewhere in the city on the same day were placed by persons interested in fastening suspicion upon the unions. J. J. McNamara, one of the men now under arrest, characterized the blowing up of *The Times* as "anarchy, pure and simple," and declared that "no sane individual or organization" would resort to such an act.

JOHN J. M'NAMARA,

Arrested as the instigator of dozens of dynamite outrages. He is described by his brother labor leaders as a law-abiding citizen incapable of the crimes alleged against him. He asserts his own innocence and attributes his arrest to a plot "to crush and discredit the cause we represent."

Now, after six or seven months' work on the case, Detective Burns claims to have laid hands on some of the culprits and to have others in his net. His theory, as the Detroit *Journal* remarks, predicates "a vast conspiracy, on the big scale of our big country, but carried on with the ruthlessness of a palace plot in medieval Italy." In a signed telegraphic communication to the New York *Times* Mr. Burns says:

"The arrests of J. J. McNamara, his brother, J. B. McNamara, alias B. B. Bryce, and Ortie McManigal, culminate,

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in my opinion, the most atrocious and far-reaching criminal conspiracy of modern times. These men are responsible for all the dynamiting outrages which have been perpetrated on structural iron, such as the North Randall, Ohio, explosion; Milwaukee West Fuel Company explosion; McClintock, Marshall Construction Company explosion at Peoria, Ill.; wreck of the Lucas Iron Works at Peoria, Ill.; wreck of the tower of the municipal building at Springfield, Mass.; wreck of the Llewellyn Iron Works at Los Angeles; the Los Angeles *Times* explosion; Vonsprechelson Construction Company explosion in Indianapolis, and many others. . . . . . .

"At the time of the arrest of the three prisoners we found in their possession twelve clock attachments with fuse, batteries, and fulminating caps all ready to be applied. At the time of the arrest of J. J. McNamara we found in his possession large quantities of dynamite and nitroglycerin, with materials for attachments, fuses, wires, and fulminating caps."

Unionism's reply, as voiced by its most prominent leaders, takes the form of an equally sensational countercharge that the entire series of incidents is part of a stupendous plot against organized labor. "The whole affair," declares Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, "smacks of well-laid prearrangement." In a Washington dispatch he is further quoted as follows:

"The stage was all set, the properties arranged carefully, and then up goes the curtain with a blare of trumpets upon the first act of a tragedy contemplating the assassination of organized labor. . . . . . .

"Ever since the Los Angeles *Times* tragedy the interests have been trying to fasten guilt upon organized labor. It might just as well be McNamara as another. . . . The interests of corporate wealth are always trying to crush the organized labor movement, and they use the best way—to strike at the man having the confidence of the working people."

Mr. Gompers further testifies, from his personal knowledge of the man, that John J. McNamara is "a painstaking, conscientious, and efficient official, conservative and thoroughly in sympathy with the higher aims of organized labor." This description of the elder McNamara's character is indorsed by other leading union officials. His arrest is characterized by Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, as "an infamous outrage." "The attempt of the capitalistic press to hang McNamara on the work of a private detective will rebound against those responsible," declares President Frank M. Ryan, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who asks that public opinion be withheld until all the facts are known, when "McNamara's innocence will be conclusively proven." "This is a private detective conspiracy," agrees Ernest Bohem, secretary of the New York Central Federated Union. "Charges have frequently been made that members of our organization have been guilty of dynamiting, but in the only case where an arrest was followed by conviction the man was shown to be a private detective who tried to blow up a building and put the blame on union men," remarks A. L. Collins, secretary of the Pittsburg Structural Iron Workers. President Kelly, of the Pittsburg Iron City Trades Council, calls upon "every union man in the country" to "take up the fight to clear McNamara from a private detective conspiracy." The Western Federation of Miners stands ready to raise a defense fund of $250,000, and its president, Charles H. Moyer, is quoted in a Denver dispatch as saying:

"I consider the entire affair a frame-up similar to the one I and my associates were victims of some years ago in connection with the death of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

"The charge that dynamite was kept by McNamara in the headquarters of his organization is silly. If he had been in the blowing-up business, he would have too much sense to keep dynamite around the headquarters. It is very easy to hire 'Orchards' to plant dynamite where the detectives who paid them to plant it can find it."

The affiliated labor-unions of California months ago pledged a reward of $7,500 for the capture and conviction of the dynamiters. They now appeal to the public for a suspension of judgment in regard to the McNamaras, at the same time formally condemning the crime as so "heinous and revolting that no just punishment could ever be meted out."

Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, calls for a Congressional investigation of John J. McNamara's removal from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, labor's contention being that it was accomplished "without due process of law." In an interview Mr. Berger says:

"On the face of it the McNamara case looks like a conspiracy of the National Erectors' Association against the Iron Workers' Union. The methods used to railroad McNamara out of Indianapolis show that the guilt is on the private detective and the Indiana State officials who helped them trample on the vital principles underlying the Constitution of the United States.

"Leaving out the question of a person's guilt or innocence, every American citizen is entitled to consult an attorney when arrested and to have a hearing within twenty-four hours. All constitutional rights were, however, denied to McNamara in this case."

It is this charge of "kidnaping" which leads the labor press to compare the McNamara incident with the famous Moyer and Haywood case. "Every man or woman who works for a living, whether or not they are trades-unionists, every person who is opposed to deliberate murder, to railroading men to the gallows, must fight now," declares the New York *Call* (Socialist), which goes on to say of the present prisoners:

"They have been kidnaped as surely as Moyer, Pettibone, and Haywood were, and for the same reason. The opponents of unionism, by fixing the stigma of crime on them, hope to smash unionism. They hope, through compassing their execution, to beat all workers into meekness, to terrorize them into submission, and thereby render it easier to exploit them."

Detective Burns, on the other hand, says that "the case against these men is legally complete." The papers, in the mean time, are reminding their readers that only on the full evidence can an opinion of the prisoners' guilt or innocence be formed, and that this evidence can not be made public in advance of the trial. "The country will judge the case on its merits, on the sworn evidence, no matter what extreme and one-sided views may be taken and noisily proclaimed by bitter partizans," declares the Cleveland *Leader;* and this admonition to reserve judgment is echoed by the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, the Buffalo *Express*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and many others. If the alleged evidence is even approximately true, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "the situation is the gravest union labor has ever faced." For—

"The people of the United States will not submit to such methods. Granting great inequalities of fortune and much social injustice, conditions are very far from justifying resort to the desperate remedies of treason and bloodshed. If they are resorted to they will result not in the intimidation of the public, but in the drastic suppression of all organizations which connive at them.

"The great mass of union men are law-abiding citizens, a credit to the country, and a great source of its strength and prosperity. The progressive betterment of these citizens ought to be and is the concern of the nation. But it is these men who must be first to set their faces against the violence and criminality practised by vicious or misguided men in the union ranks."

"We have no quarrel with organized labor," declares the District-Attorney of Los Angeles County, Cal., in a dispatch to the New York *World*, and he goes on to say:

"We seek the men who perpetrated this crime. No others will be sought, or need fear. The evidence must be conclusive and convincing. It will be laid before a jury. If any organization supports or defends men under these circumstances, then that organization must indorse their acts and abide by the consequences in the great verdict of public sentiment. Let organized labor and all others suspend judgment and await the result of a fair trial under American laws, in American courts, before a jury of American citizens."

And *The World* dwells editorially upon the heavy responsibility which rests upon unionism to adopt and maintain an uncompromising attitude toward all acts of criminal violence committed in its name. To quote:

> "In spite of all its folly, foolishness, and excesses, unionism has accomplished a great work which has hardly more than begun; but this work will never be completed if organized labor undertakes to sympathize with all the crimes that are committed in its name. . . . . . .
>
> "No element in the country has a greater personal interest in seeing that the guilty are brought to punishment than the rank and file of organized labor. No element has suffered more from crimes of violence committed ostensibly for its benefit or has more to lose by the continuation of such crimes.
>
> "Organized labor can not blink the fact that unionism is in great peril in this country, however great the good that has resulted from it. As an institution it is unincorporated and responsible to no laws and to no government. In spite of the tremendous industrial, economic, and social power that it exerts, it manages its affairs without public accountability. Its oligarchies raise and expend vast sums of money in ways of which the public has no knowledge. Its operations are veiled in mystery and reach out to every part of the country. No corporation would be permitted to exercise a hundredth part of the irresponsible power that organized labor has gathered into its hands.
>
> "If union labor will not assist in the process of purging itself of its own criminal elements, union labor is facing the crisis of its career. The American people have shown that they can curb the corporations. They will curb the unions too if life and property can be protected in no other way."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* dismisses as "absurd" the theory that employers have been blowing up their own property all over the country merely to discredit the unions; and the New York *Tribune* comments as follows on the attitude of unionism toward such crimes as dynamiting and other acts of violence:

> "If the unions have not encouraged crimes of violence, and we do not accuse them of doing so, they have never reprobated such crimes in the only effective way, namely, by doing their utmost to bring the guilty, whether unionists or not, to justice. When has a union surrendered to the police an overenthusiastic striker who had beaten a 'scab' to death? When has one offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of a striker guilty of violence? At the most the leaders have disavowed responsibility for violence, while the 'cause' temporarily profited by intimidation. It is time that unionism changed these tactics. The brutality and contempt of life and property exhibited too often in strikes breeds in the minds of hotheads and reckless unionists just such crimes as Orchard was found guilty of. These particular outrages for which the McNamaras and McManigal have been arrested bear all the marks of having been committed in the interests of organized labor. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the whole series of them, and it is a long one, was carried out for the purpose of intimidating non-union and open-shop builders of iron work. And so long as organized labor mumbles and shuffles in dealing with the use of violence by its members in industrial conflicts it faces the possible shame of having some persons more or less high in its councils convicted of resorting to wholesale murder and destruction of property in their hotheaded zeal. From the 'beating up' of a few 'scabs' in a strike it is only a step to blowing them up by the trainload, as in Colorado, or the shopful, as in California."

A COMING MAN.

Toasted as "the next President of the United States" at a dinner recently given in his honor in New York, Governor Wilson innocently remarked, "I suppose you mean Governor Dix." But in view of the fact that he is just starting on a speaking tour of the principal cities of the West, in the course of which he will be Mr. Bryan's guest at Lincoln, some think that a Presidential boom would not find him unprepared.

THE NEW ORDER IN NEW JERSEY

THE RECORD of the New Jersey legislature which adjourned last month is characterized by Gov. Woodrow Wilson as one of the most remarkable that "has ever distinguished a legislative session in this country." As the Governor used to be a professor of history, he ought to know about this, but many papers think his estimate is all too moderate. For these law-makers, we are reminded, in but little more than three months, have put a State often stigmatized as "machine-ridden" and "trust-owned" in the very forefront of the "progressive" movement, and have made Woodrow Wilson a formidable candidate for the next Democratic Presidential nomination. And "as things look to-day" to *Collier's Weekly*, Governor Wilson, if nominated, "could beat any Republican." When the Governor made his reform recommendations last January, he told the legislators assembled at Trenton that the path before them was as inviting as it was plain, and that he was looking forward with pleasure to the prospect of being their comrade upon it. Now, with his campaign pledges all enacted into law, and his entire legislative program adopted through the cooperation of a Democratic Lower House and a Republican Senate, he says:

> "If we have not done everything, we have at least done everything in sight at the last session. We have done, and done thoroughly, all the main things that were waiting to be done—and we have accomplished them with a perfect unanimity of counsel."

The achievements of this memorable legislative session are summed up by Governor Wilson in these words:

> "The Employers' Liability and Workingmen's Compensation Act has given the State a statute more serviceable and more consistent with justice in the field to which it applies than perhaps any other in the Union.
>
> "The Primary and Election Bill has worked a thoroughgoing reform of the whole electoral process of the State and has put every process of choice directly in the hands of the people.
>
> "The Corrupt Practises Act is singularly thoroughgoing and will undoubtedly prove most effective. It will do, perhaps, more than any other piece of legislation on this notable list to purify elections and secure unbiased action of the people at the polls.
>
> "The Public Utilities Act goes the full length of reform in respect of the control of public-service corporations. It is a thoroughly businesslike act, well conceived and well constructed, and ought to afford a means of settling some of the most perplexing questions connected with the control of corporations.
>
> "Add to this list the regulation of cold storage, the substitution of indeterminate for determinate sentences for criminal offenses; the rectification of the abuses in connection with false weights and measures; the administration reform of the school system, and, it must be admitted, it constitutes one of the most remarkable records of legislation, I venture to think, that has ever distinguished a single legislative session in this country."

The net result of this is, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "that while three months ago New Jersey was one of the most conservative and backward States in the Union in governmental methods, it now stands in the very forefront as one of the most radical and advanced." So also it appears to the New York *World* (Dem.), the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.). "New Jersey has every reason to be very well satisfied with herself and her Governor," thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), "and apparently she is." And at least one Republican paper in Governor Wilson's own State has no hesitancy in expressing this satisfaction. Says the Jersey City *Journal*:

> "On the Governor's side, the fight for progressive legislation in redemption of platform promises was perhaps the most scientific political battle ever waged in New Jersey. Wilson was the man the skulkers and reactionaries were afraid of. His methods were open and sincere, and his insistence that party promises be kept literally and fully overcame the wavering and drove opposition to the wall. The victory Governor Wilson has won is a revelation of the man's character and leadership and a marvel to the country. No governor has ever achieved so much in so short a time. . . . . . .
>
> "It has been a history-making session. The good that comes of it not only vastly exceeds the bad, but is sufficient to make Jerseymen rub their eyes in wonderment. Another year or two of Wilson's leadership will give a new face to the problem of popular government in this State."

The record of the legislature "is also the record of Governor Wilson, and it is his triumph," declares the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); "what his triumph implies and portends for the future is sufficiently obvious." "The real credit belongs to the Governor himself," agrees the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which deems it "the literal truth to say that no man in public life ever mated performance to promise better that Governor Wilson." Because of "his tact and skill, his far-reaching knowledge of political conditions, and his undaunted courage, combined with a dogged insistence that the legislature redeem its pledges,"

> "The bosses have been routed; there has been no suggestion of graft or corruption; no midnight orgies in low road-houses marked the wind-up of this session, and the legislation that has been enacted will attract attention all over the country because of its thoroughgoing character. . . . Woodrow Wilson can not fail to appeal strongly to his party, not only as a leader of intellectual eminence who is a brilliant campaigner, but as an Executive who can go into the rough-and-tumble of politics and accomplish what he set out to do."

The New York *Press* (Rep.) emphasizes his domination of New Jersey by declaring that—

> "The ablest boss that ever ruled in this country, in the days when bosses were almost omnipotent, never had his own way more completely than the Governor of New Jersey is now having his. This would be wonder-working in any State, even Kansas or Wisconsin. Such an achievement for a Progressive leader in New Jersey, in a few months, is nearly fit to be ranked with the miraculous. . . . . . .
>
> "It took La Follette years to get to the point where Wilson has arrived in three months. Hughes in two terms did not advance so far."

The Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* and Boston *Transcript* agree with the many Democratic journals which give Woodrow Wilson first place in the list of Presidential possibilities. The Rochester paper thinks the "formal launching" of the Harmon boom at Washington recently was most inopportune, for that boom "has shrunk as rapidly as that of Governor Wilson has expanded." We read also in *The Transcript*:

> "The record of this legislature is to so large an extent a personal triumph for the Governor that the friends of Governor Harmon have hardly chosen the psychological moment for launching his boom for the Democratic nomination for President. They should have waited until Governor Wilson's dramatic finish had grown cold. With the star actor still bowing from the stage to an applauding party, Governor Harmon's immediate share of its attention is likely to be small."

Yet Governor Wilson has not succeeded in disarming all editorial criticism. The Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.) counsels him thus:

> "He exemplifies in his person and in his official action the same extreme of all-embracing executive domination that Colonel Roosevelt did as President. And it will be a wonder if Governor Wilson does not follow into the same slough of distrust and aversion that Colonel Roosevelt fell into in his strenuosity.
>
> "Politically it would seem to be the height of unwisdom for Governor Wilson to undertake such widespread and all-embracing control of the civil affairs of his State. There are those who believe in an untrammeled legislature, just as there are others who believe in an untrammeled executive. We have had so much administrative control, and we may say so many illegal examples in the way of executive domination and overriding action, regardless of law, from President Roosevelt, that the activity of Governor Wilson in this line is not likely to be to his advantage."

That "smashed" machine in New Jersey may be put together again, remarks the Utah paper,

> "And if this should be the fact, and if Democrats elsewhere should be suspicious of the executive strenuosity displayed by Mr. Wilson, he may have reason to regret the aggressive course which he has thus far pursued as Governor of New Jersey."

THE POSTAL DEFICIT GONE

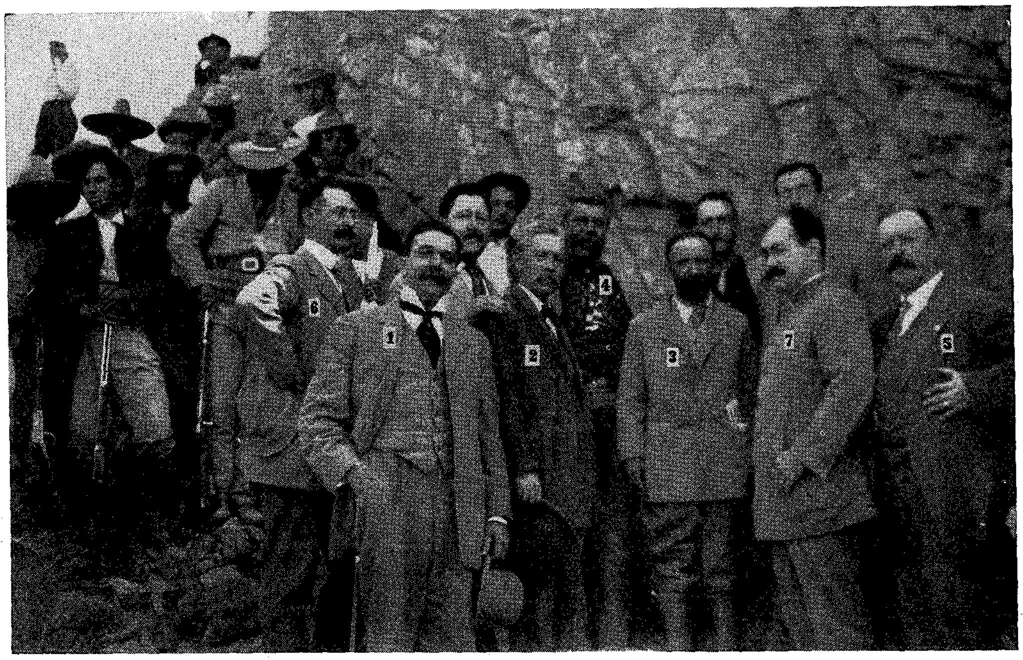
LEGACIES are seldom so wisely disposed of, remarks one paragrapher, as was the $17,500,000 deficit inherited two years ago by the present Post-office administration. In this case the wisdom did not consist in hoarding or investing it, but in wiping it out. And by the end of the fiscal year, Postmaster-General Hitchcock predicts, the Department will be able to boast a surplus, for the first time in twenty-eight years. "Making the postal service self-sustaining has been for so long an 'iridescent dream,'" remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "that its realization has about it an air of the mysterious and the incredible." And the wonder is not lessened when we learn that "the largest deficit in the history of the Department" has been effaced, "not by curtailing postal facilities, but by extending the service along profitable lines." The auditor's report for the first six months of the present fiscal year gives the postal revenues for that period as $118,573,817, and the expenditures as $118,614,680, showing a practically negligible balance on the wrong side of $40,863. Commenting upon this result, Mr. Hitchcock says:

> "Since the opening of the Administration 3,089 new post-offices have been established, delivery by letter-carriers has been provided in 142 additional cities, and 2,124 new rural routes, aggregating 51,230 miles in length, have been authorized.
>
> "The force of postal employees in its several branches has been increased by 8,274 men. The employees have been most liberally treated in the way of compensation. The annual amount expended for salaries has been increased by $11,708,071 in the two years. When the Administration opened the average yearly compensation of post-office clerks was $979; it is now $1,051. City letter-carriers were receiving an average compensation of $1,025; they are now getting $1,070. Rural carriers are to receive largely increased compensation during the coming year; they are now getting an average salary of $871 as against $869 two years ago. The average yearly salary of railway postal clerks has been increased in the two years from $1,171 to $1,185.
>
> "The enormous savings made have not been at the expense of the employees, but have resulted from improved methods of handling postal business. In the first six months of the current year the increase in expenditures was only 3.2 per cent., as against an average annual increase of over 8 per cent. during the last decade.
>
> "Owing to this marked reduction in expenditures it was possible to wipe out the deficit in spite of the fact that the increase in revenues fell below the normal, dropping to 6.9 per cent. for the six months, as compared with 10.5 per cent. for the

THE PEACE ENVOYS ARRIVING AT MADERO'S CAMP.

THE FIRST LADY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Madero's wife visiting him at his headquarters near Juarez.



A GROUP OF PEACE-MAKERS.

Standing near Madero (3) may be seen Dr. Samiego (1) and Felix Martinez (2), Americans from El Paso, Colonel Blanco (4) of the insurgent army, Luis L. Samiego of Juarez (5), Emiliano Enriquez of Chihuahua (6), and Oscar Braniff (7), who came with Esquinal Obregon as unofficial envoys from President Diaz.

THE LULL IN THE MEXICAN STORM.

corresponding period of the preceding year. Had the revenues continued to show a normal increase, the auditor's report just received would have shown a considerable surplus."

This wiping out of the postal deficit, the papers all agree, is a remarkable achievement to Mr. Hitchcock's credit. Yet because criticism is considered more interesting than praise, remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), this achievement will probably attract less attention than has been accorded to the many attacks upon the Department.

With the deficit gone, "penny postage is in sight," exclaims the New York *Herald* (Ind.). Mr. Hitchcock has done more than wipe out the postal deficit, declares the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), once edited by a Postmaster-General—he has shown "what improved administration can do in public business." To quote further:

"The mails are as well carried and as promptly delivered as ever. Employees are as well paid. All that deal with the post-office are receiving a fair price for all they supply. Even the railroads are having the same rate for carrying the mails and postal rates are unchanged.

"Yet $17,000,000, the deficit in the past, has been saved by stopping small leaks and requiring full work. If this sum can be saved on postal expenditures, or about 8 per cent., why not in all departments and in all expenditures? No one doubts that it can be, and President Taft, by steadily pushing economy has already stopt the increase of national expenditures and begun their decrease."

The vanishing of the deficit, remarks the New York *Press* (Rep.), "upholds the contention of the periodical publishers that it was not necessary to impose a burdensome tax on popular literature in order to meet the expenses of the Post-office Department." And the same paper adds the hope that "Mr. Hitchcock will now take up the question of the parcels post." On this subject it goes on to say:

"By working to provide this facility to the people he not only will be able to swell the profits of the Post-office Department, but he will help to afford the country a cheap and easy means of transportation for many commodities, instead of forcing the payment of enormous tribute to the express monopoly. The creation of a postal surplus after wiping out the postal deficit would be a gratifying achievement not only on its own account. The parcels post, besides accomplishing that, would be certain to cut down the cost of living by cheapening the price of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, the monopolies in which are aided by the extortionate and sometimes prohibitive charges of the express companies."

Among the papers echoing this hope is the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which remarks: "That it is possible to send a parcel by mail from Philadelphia to Peking more cheaply than from Philadelphia to Camden is an absurdity which continues to call loudly for redress."

TO STOP THE SALE OF WILD GAME

BECAUSE 90 per cent. of the feathered game in this country has already been destroyed and only "strong and vigorous measures" can save the remainder, the Wild Life Protective Association issues an urgent appeal to the American people, and especially to citizens of New York State, to rally to the support of such legislation as will check this destruction. Speaking through Mr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, the Association argues that the matter concerns the farmer and the general public even more vitally than it does the sportsman. Our native birds, we are reminded, are the farmer's "best friends," waging a ceaseless war against the insect enemies of his crops. And as to the general and esthetic side of the question, "who," asks Mr. Hornaday, "will love the forests when they become destitute of wild life, and desolate?" The issue, he declares, is this: "Preserve the remnant of wild life, everywhere, by firm and resolute measures, or see it vanish forever."

At present this problem centers in New York State for two reasons: first, because this State has been peculiarly culpable in the matter, and secondly, because it has under consideration a model measure of relief. This measure is the Bayne Bill, which prohibits absolutely and at all times and seasons the sale of wild game birds in New York State. The bill is actively championed by fifty-six sportsmen's and game protective associations, and is approved by the Game Commissioner. In support of so uncompromising a law Mr. Hornaday says:

> "All laws that permit the killing of game for the market, and the sale of it afterward, are class legislation of the worst sort; no more, no less. They permit 100 men selfishly to slaughter for their own pockets the game that rightfully belongs to 100,000 men and boys who shoot for the legitimate recreation that such field sports afford. Will the sportsmen of New York 'stand for' this until their game is *all* gone?
>
> "The people who pay big prices for game in the hotels and restaurants of our big cities are not men who *need* that game as food. Far from it. They can obtain scores of fine meat dishes without destroying the wild flocks. In civilized countries wild game is no longer necessary as 'food' to satisfy hunger, and ward off starvation. . . . . . .
>
> "The time to temporize and feel timid over the game situation has gone by. The situation is desperate; and nothing but strong and vigorous measures will avail anything worth while. The sale of all wild game should be stopt, everywhere and at all seasons, in the State of New York. When New York has cleaned house in this matter, and set an example, other States must and shall be persuaded to adopt the same policy! . . . . . .
>
> "Of course the market-hunters, the game-hogs, and the game-dealers will bitterly oppose it, and hire a lobby to attempt to defeat it. But the fight for no-sale-of-game is now on, and it shall not stop anywhere short of complete victory."

We are further informed that "if market gunning and the sale of game continues ten years longer, all our feathered game will be swept away"; that New York State is now used as a "fence" for the sale of game illegally killed in other States; and that the sale of 200,000 ducks killed annually on Carrituck Sound, North Carolina, robs the people of 16 States to which those ducks migrate.

Six species of our native birds are already extinct, and fourteen others, says Mr. Hornaday, are nearing extinction. Stopping the sale of wild game "will help bring back the game birds to us in a few years." "Moreover, those legitimately desiring game for their tables can be supplied from the game farms and preserves now coming into existence."

The sale of game, we are told, leads to the slaughter of tens of thousands of birds that are not "game" birds. Thus among some 40,000 birds found for sale as "game" in one New York cold-storage house in 1903 were more than 8,000 snow-buntings and about 300 bobolinks. "A short time ago Mr. R. W. Pike saw dead robins hanging up in strings, like onions, in front of groceries in Pensacola. Fla." This, exclaims Mr. Hornaday, is the way our native birds are going.

CITIES TRYING SOCIALISM

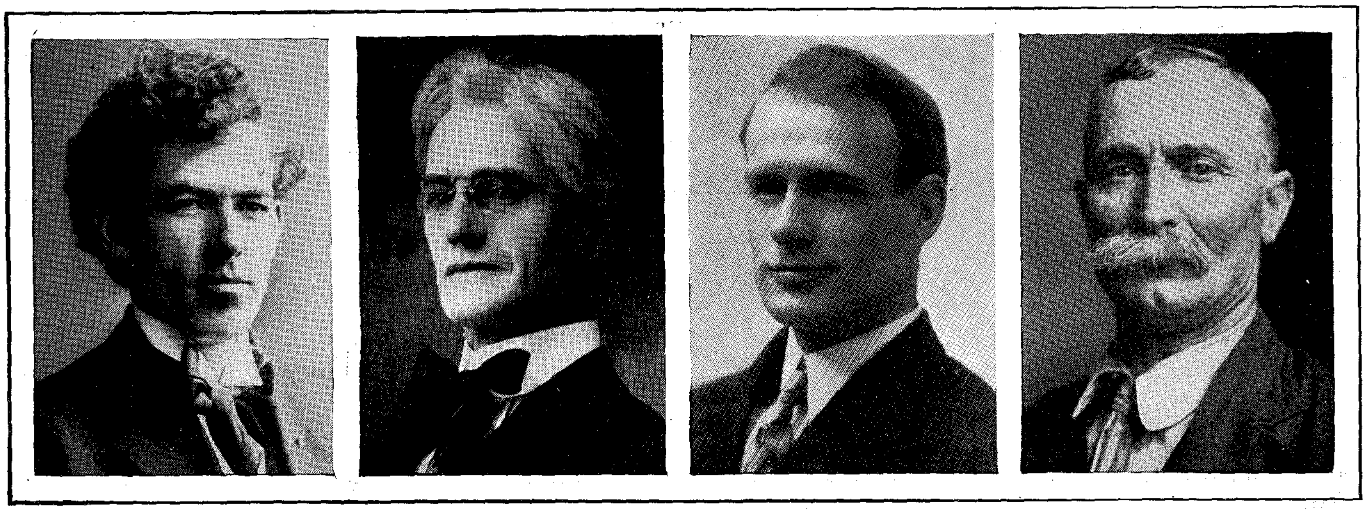
SPRING STYLES in municipal government in many Western cities seem to be running to Socialist mayors and aldermen, judging from results of recent elections. Thirteen cities have picked Socialists for their chief magistrates, the largest being Flint, Mich., Butte, Mont., and Berkeley, Cal.; twice as many have entrusted lesser offices to the candidates of this rapidly growing party. Thus, remarks the Buffalo *Enquirer*, if "the chief difference between Socialists and Others is that Socialists know that they are Socialists," these election returns would "indicate that Others are creeping into consciousness."

These new experimenters in Socialistic raiment have at least the advantage of seeing how the coat fits on a city which has tried it for a year. One day when the spring election season was at its height, the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee handed in his first annual report. The results of a year's experiment in Socialism have not been altogether pleasing to all Milwaukeeans, judging from the editorial tone of the hostile *Free Press*, *Evening Wisconsin*, and *Sentinel*. Citizens in other Middle Western towns are warned by special articles in their daily papers against following the dreadful example of the Wisconsin metropolis, and readers of the St. Louis *Republic* and the Cleveland *Leader* are treated to a most thoroughgoing and detailed account of "the Socialist failure in Milwaukee." "YEAR OF SEIDEL DISAPPOINTS EVEN HIS FOLLOWERS," reads a caption across a front page of *The Republic.* Careful reading of the Socialist papers, however, does not reveal any confession of failure. All the trouble, according to the Milwaukee *Social-Democratic Herald*, is simply that "the city is the victim of tainted news." Mayor Seidel's proud declaration that "the absolute integrity of the city government of Milwaukee as at present administered is a conceded and established fact," and that its honesty "stands absolutely unquestioned" is upheld by the none too friendly Milwaukee *Journal*, and the Indianapolis *Star* finds unwarranted much of the criticism of the Mayor's administration.

The list of "mistakes, blunders, and failures" on the part of Milwaukee's present city rulers, which appears in the articles published in certain newspapers in other cities, may be summed up thus:

> An imminent enormous increase in the tax-rate to carry out costly Socialistic schemes; the ignoring of civil-service rules; "playing politics" in the police and fire departments; incompetence in handling financial affairs; mismanagement of the health department; the loss of city prestige through outside distrust of "wild and visionary schemes"; the presence of 25,000 unemployed workmen; failure to carry out, to an appreciable extent, any of the promised plans for civic betterment.

Milwaukee has had its "practical demonstration of Social Democracy in operation, and does not like it," we read in *The Evening Wisconsin.* "The Social Democratic administration has not made good," declares *The Free Press* in its turn. Elsewhere, this stalwart Republican paper expresses its gratification over the "rebuke" administered to the city's Socialist government by the recent school election in which non-Socialist candidates had rather the better of it. *The Free Press* denounces "the wildcat schemes, the happy-go-lucky finance, the disregard for legal obstacles, the outrage of the civil service



J. STITT WILSON,
of Berkeley, Cal.

LEWIS J. DUNCAN,
of Butte, Mont.

MARSHALL E. KIRKPATRICK,
of Granite City, Ill.

H. H. HOUGHTON,
of Girard, Kans.

FOUR OF THE THIRTEEN NEW SOCIALIST MAYORS.

which have marked the recent operations of Seidel rule in the City Hall," and continues:

> "The present régime was swept into power as a protest against the impossible and outworn practises and policies of our past interest-ridden, graft-infested, or incompetency-charged administrations. . . . . . .
>
> "The people have outgrown that. They saw a hope in the Socialists and they pinned their faith to them. The Socialists have not had the capacity or the appreciation to meet that trust, and again the people have registered their disapproval."

Outside of Milwaukee, that city's Socialist régime seems to the Albany *Journal*, the Washington *Herald*, the Kansas City *Journal*, and others to be a miserable failure. "With new factories avoiding the city, established industries looking about for other locations, the tax-paying people in revolt and the working people in despair," the Detroit *Free Press* characterizes Milwaukee's twelve months of Socialism as a "disastrous fulfilment of Candidate Seidel's boast during the campaign a year ago: 'Put me in charge of the Bureau of Public Works in this city and I will solve the unemployed problem in two weeks.'"

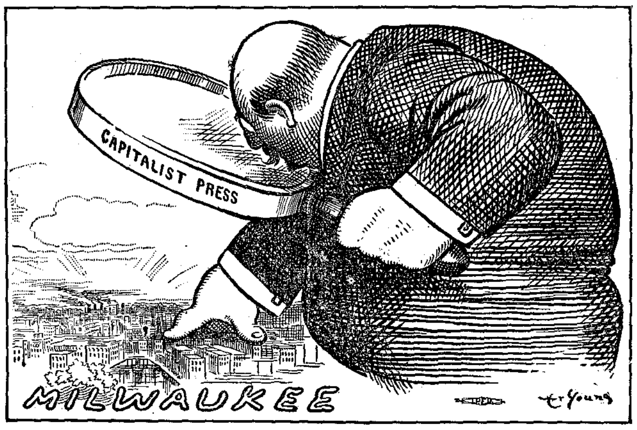
Taking up in turn the many projects for the extension of municipal ownership and activity and the many plans for making life in Milwaukee more worth the living, which Mr. Seidel promised in his campaign platform and inaugural speech, the Milwaukee *Journal* concludes in its review of the year that "the best administration in any city in America" has accomplished very little in the redemption of its pledges. But it finds some excuse for this delinquency:

> "Most of the things it promised could not be performed, either because the city has no authority to do them, or because there are no funds for such purpose.
>
> "The administration would not dare to carry out its promises to engage in municipal Socialism if it had the authority. It is too fearful of the taxpayers, and its members are too desirous of holding their offices and drawing their salaries to arouse the taxpayers to resentment and to antagonize the grocerymen and market men and small merchants."

Some things that the Socialist administration did not promise are noted by *The Journal* as worthy accomplishments of its first year, such as the introduction of a "model budget" and the first steps for laying out a great park along the Milwaukee River. Further,

> "Its attitude toward progressive measures has been sympathetic. It would do more than it has done if it could.
>
> "The experiment of a Socialist administration, however, has established the fact that the election of Socialists to office must prove disappointing to those who look to Socialist officials to change existing conditions. The conditions in Milwaukee have not changed. . . . . . .
>
> "The thing on which the Socialists have asserted that they place the least stress is the thing that they can point to with the greatest pride and satisfaction. They have not given an administration marked in any particular degree for superior efficiency, but they have given the city an honest administration. There has been no suspicion of graft attached to their operations."

Socialist officials in Milwaukee are quoted in *The Social-Democratic Herald* and the Chicago *Daily Socialist* as reminding their critics that the taxation system remains in the hands of a hold-over commissioner, and that it is practically impossible to "socialize" a municipality while it is subject to a 30-year-old charter and an "individualistic" State legislature. The statement that 25,000 men are out of work in Milwaukee because the city is under Socialist control is taken up by the Indianapolis *Star*, which asserts positively, after investigation by one of its staff, that "the city government has no connection whatever with the fact that many men are out of work—in reality, probably less than half of 25,000—but that industrial conditions entirely outside of Socialistic or municipal control are responsible for it."



"AHA! I SEE A FLY-SPECK ON THE CITY HALL! HOW ARE YOU SOCIALISTS GOING TO EXPLAIN THAT? AHA!"

—Young in the Chicago *Daily Socialist*.

Not only has Socialism in the United States been winning campaigns, but it is worth noting, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that the membership of the party paying dues has increased in the last three months from a bit over 50,000 to 70,000. Such facts as these convince the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* that there must be a radical change from the present "heavy taxes and light public service" style of government in American cities.

INSURGENCY CROWDING IN

THE DEMAND of the Progressive Republican Senators that they be represented in the proportion of one to four in the Republican membership of the Senate Committees, and that their assignments be designated by Senators La Follette, Bourne, Cummins, and Bristow, the four Progressive members of the Republican steering committee, seems to have pained and shocked the ranks of regularity by its implication that Republican insurgency constitutes virtually a distinct party. And when it was further demanded that Senator La Follette be given a place on the Committee on Interstate Commerce and room made for Senator Bristow on the Finance Committee, it led some observers of the political game to protest that the Insurgent tail was conspiring to wag the Republican dog. When these demands were refused in caucus Senator La Follette further advertised the dissension within his party by carrying the question to the floor of the Senate, where, predicts the Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Rep.), it will continue to be heard from throughout this Congress. In his resolution before the steering committee Senator La Follette named the following twelve Senators as constituting the Progressive division of the Republican party in the Senate: Clapp, La Follette, Bourne, Borah, Brown, Dixon, Cummins, Bristow, Crawford, Gronna, Poindexter, and Works. The division between these men and their regular confrères—who outnumber them in the ratio of about 4 to 1—"is recognized in the Senate and throughout the country," declares Senator La Follette, "as based upon clearly defined differences on important legislative measures and questions of great public interest."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that in making up practically all the important committees of the Senate except the Finance Committee the regular Republicans have assigned two Progressives to each. The real struggle, he adds, was for the balance of power in the Finance Committee, which "not only handles all tariff and monetary legislation, but exerts influence in other directions." With two Progressive Republicans on this committee, remarks the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), the control would rest with a coalition of the insurgents and the Democrats. But the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) has another explanation of the tactics pursued by La Follette and his followers. We read:

> "While the importance of committee control is very great, there is in the peculiar political situation forced on the Progressives by the President's support of the Canadian agreement that which makes them especially anxious to emphasize their differences with the regulars. All but three of the insurgents—Mr. Brown, of Nebraska, Poindexter, of Washington, and Works, of California—are opposed to reciprocity, and will on the tariff legislation likely to come up soon before the Senate be forced to vote alongside of the old-line reactionaries.
>
> "That is a situation which is causing the insurgents much perturbation, and they are doing as much as they can now to mark their distinction from the regulars so that their existence as a separate group will be remembered even after the roll-calls begin to show an essential similarity on the tariff question, which two years ago so effectively marked the line of cleavage. That was the secret of the La Follette resolution voted down in the Committee of Committees expressly recognizing the existence of a 'progressive group' of Republicans."

The New York *Globe's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent reports that "the biggest sort of national politics" is involved in the Republican fight over committee appointments. He says:

> "It is alleged in high Progressive circles that the President is opposed to recognition of the Progressives as a body, and to allowing them such a dominating position as they seek. And here the 1912 element enters into the situation.
>
> "The President is not to have the support of the Senate Progressives for renomination. This is clear. If he gets a renomination it will be through the Senate regular Republicans. . . . And the Progressives will turn to La Follette. The Wisconsin Senator will undoubtedly be a candidate for the nomination.
>
> "Under these circumstances it can be seen why there is opposition at the White House and among the Senate regular leaders to the plan of recognizing the Progressives as an entity. The regular leaders will fight the nomination of La Follette, whether they like Taft or not. They do not purpose to do anything that may give the Progressives a long boost in the direction of controlling the national convention."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MAYOR FAWCETT was turned off.—*Kansas City Star.*

THE presumably overwhelming majority that gave President Diaz his last reelection does not seem to be in the field fighting for him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A HIGH official of the Standard Oil Company has married a young magazine writer. Is this another attempt to throttle the magazines?—*Cleveland Leader.*

MEXICAN soldiers and Mexican revolutionists will kindly refrain from firing across the border, or the border may move across them.—*Boston Transcript.*

LOOKING at Lorimer from all angles one is forced to the opinion that the donors of that $100,000 slush fund didn't get their money's worth.—*Cleveland Leader.*

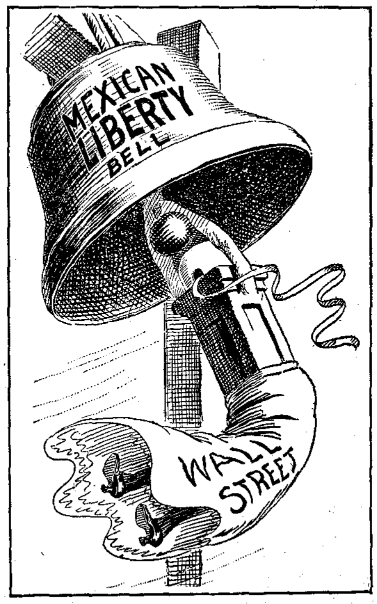
IT'S lucky for the presiding judge at whom the Camorrist prisoner threw his glass eye that the prisoner does not wear an artificial leg.—*New York Herald.*

IF the spectators don't quit crowding into the outfield, the Mexican insurrectos should not be blamed in case they call the game off.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE recall is found to be especially popular with the women in the State of Washington, who regard it as a chance to add a sort of postscript to their ballots.—*Kansas City Times.*

RATHER than go to the expense of invading Mexico, it would be cheaper and less bother to put the town of Douglas, Ariz., on wheels and move it to a place of safety.—*Kansas City Star.*

SINCE the reform wave struck New Jersey the State is feeling, it seems, much like the man who left an inebriety sanatorium filled with the fear that he had really been cured.—*New York Herald.*



CURFEW SHALL NOT RING.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

POSTAL deficit had to succumb to the souvenir card.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Long Island whale that escaped with a harpoon stuck in him has Senator Lorimer's tenderest sympathies.—*Washington Post.*

THIS has been one of the finest casus-belli seasons Cap'n Hobson ever experienced.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT will be noticed that Washington, D. C., didn't dare make Mr. Bryan an offer to become a permanent resident.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

PAPA DAM, with mother and eleven children, has arrived in New York from Holland. Another Roosevelt Dam.—*Washington Post.*

ABOUT the only way to insure peace in Mexico is for Madero and Diaz to agree upon a fair division of the gate receipts.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

STILL, if the man who paid $50,000 for a Bible only will read it, he will get far more than his money's worth from the volume.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

OUR idea of a close political observer is one who can give the figures of the different "recall" elections in the State of Washington.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

NOW that the President has promised not to prorogue Congress, it is up to that body to see that it does not give itself a pro-rogue reputation.—*Cleveland Leader.*

SHAKESPEARE is reported to be drawing larger crowds than "Mme. Sherry" in Denver. Perhaps the people of Denver don't know Shakespeare.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

NICK LONGWORTH has kept friendly with papa-in-law, President Taft, and Joe Cannon, and yet they say he isn't diplomatic enough to be Ambassador at Berlin!—*Washington Post.*

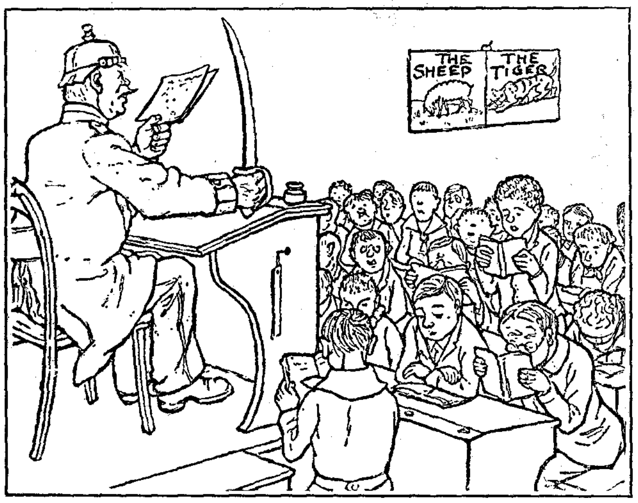
FOREIGN COMMENT

WAR AS A GOD-SENT NECESSITY

HANNIBAL, Julius Cæsar, Charles XII of Sweden, and Napoleon are types of the highest human efficiency and greatness, and war is divinely appointed to be the rule of national progress. This is the creed of Harold F. Wyatt, who writes in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) an article to that effect. Rob Roy's rule is the way of civilization and progress:

"He should take who has the power,
And he should keep who can."

War and warlike preparation are the greatest and most glorious element in national life, and America and England, it seems, are growing soft and effeminate because they meditate arbitration and peace. This writer assures us solemnly and seriously, with something like religious earnestness, that deadly competition, war to the knife between nations, is the secret of progress, and the final test in such competition is a resort to armed force. He speaks of "God's test of war" and he blames the United States and England for not being better prepared for it. He is confident that Japan is making active preparations for invading this country, and Germany is planning a raid upon England and her foreign possessions and colonial dependencies. He represents Japan as scoffing at arbitration and Hague tribunals and puts into the mouth of Japanese statesmen the following avowal:



THE SCHOOLMASTER OF GERMANY.
Will the nation ever learn peace in this school?
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

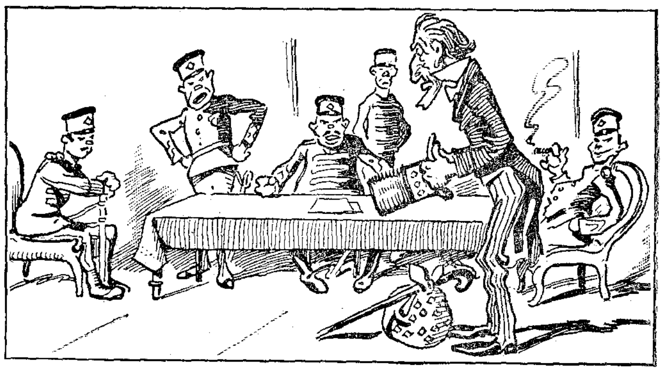
> "That the Republic is in present possession of the territory which it claims as its own, or that it has long enjoyed that territory, is no reason why we should be kept out of it now. They have had their turn and we mean to have ours. Let them keep us out if they can. As for their Monroe Doctrine, it seems to us the most monstrous claim of which we have ever heard. We are driven to desire new territory by the strongest impulses which can animate a nation. Our population is increasing with prodigious speed. Our men are warriors. They have fighting blood in their veins. We love our country and we desire the increase of its power and its dominion with a passion which you pale Westerns seem no longer able to understand. We have made already great efforts and great sacrifices to secure the ascendency of our race in coming time, and we are ready and eager to make greater efforts and greater sacrifices yet. We will win that ascendency, or we will die. At this very moment we are absolute masters of the waters of the Eastern hemisphere of the globe. The waning fleet of Britain is tied to its own shores by the German menace. The fleet of the United States recently took four months to pass, during peace, from its Atlantic to its Pacific seaboard. It would require time still longer during war, because it could not coal at neutral ports. When it arrived, we think we could treat it as we treated the Russian fleet in the straits of Tsu-shima."

The American men "are, like women, untrained to arms," the Japanese can say. "They gather wealth without seeing that wealth undefended is wealth that an enemy can seize," and their military training is beneath contempt. To quote further:

IS HE MEDITATING A NAVAL ATTACK ON ENGLAND?

Prince Wilhelm, the Kaiser's eldest grandson. Some panic-stricken Britons seem to fear that he will be their future ruler if the German Navy keeps on growing.

> "Unless they soon acquire that training, they shall be, ere many years are past, as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the yellow peoples. You tell us that war is wrong. We think it in exact accordance with the nature of man, we are certain that it is in accordance with our own nature, and we see in it the only means by which a virile nation can supersede



THE ONLY THING IN THE WAY.

THE JAPS—"Come, Uncle, you've had America a long time now. It's our turn to have it."

UNCLE SAM—"Well, perhaps you're right; but you'll have to land there first, and I fear you will find my boys a little stubborn about that." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

a nation that has grown soft. Perish your Hague Tribunal, with its old woman's babble, and let Japan go forward."

The boasting of the Japs, which Mr. Wyatt thinks quite justifiable, is thus continued:

"Moreover, we have already taken steps and expended substance in order to make sure in advance of victory against the United States. Many thousand of our troops are already established in the guise of settlers in the Pacific slope and in Mexico, and as we could reenforce them to the full extent of our military strength through our complete command of the sea, it is even now beyond the power of the States to expel them. They have been warned of all this by a book called 'The Valor of Ignorance,' and their War Department has reported to their Congress that an army of 450,000 men is required for either seaboard. But they pay no heed, and therefore our chance is now at hand. Their politicians are ignorant of history and of war."

BAROVILLE
QUAND LA COMMUNE
EN CHAMPAGNE SERA
CE DRAPEAU
DISPARAITRA

BURNING A PREMIER IN EFFIGY.

The champagne rioters carrying Premier Monis in effigy to be burned at the stake.

Germany is represented by this writer as addressing the world in general and England in particular with parallel threats and boastful arrogance:

"The fleets, the armies, and the diplomacy of Germany are in substance and effect speaking words like these throughout the world. Our forefathers would have heard this warning and met this peril, but now our public men and many of the organs of our press appear incapable of analysis, and bent on nothing but the utterance of popular platitude.

"In nothing is this mental feebleness more plain than in the prevalent confusion of thought between an Anglo-American alliance, which is indeed a most urgent necessity in the interests of both peoples, and the idea of a universal alliance, precluding future war. This idea is, for the causes given, not only ineffably absurd, but also fraught with the most deadly mischief. Two unmilitary peoples, threatened by the same danger, speaking the same language, and largely even now of the same blood, may well find it expedient to unite such forces as they possess for their common defense against great armed nations. But to infer from the advisability of such a union that the reign of everlasting peace upon earth is about to begin, and that what remains of their military spirit may therefore soon be suffered to lapse, is the very negation of human reason, and the surest method of securing their common downfall. The whole circumstances of the world prove the direct opposite of such belief."

The shadow of ruin is cast over Great Britain and her dependencies. A great war is impending, we are assured, and the fierce competition between the nations must result in a bloody conflict. To quote the final paragraphs of this startling essay:

"Never was national and racial feeling stronger upon earth than it is now. Never was preparation for war so tremendous and so sustained. Never was striking power so swift and so terribly formidable. What is manifest now is that the Anglo-Saxon world, with all its appurtenant provinces and states, is in the most direct danger of overthrow final and complete, owing to the decay of its military virtue, and of the noble qualities upon which all military virtue is built. . . . . . .

"The shadow of conflict and of displacement greater than any which mankind has known since Attila and his Huns were stayed at Châlons is visibly impending over the world. Almost can the ear of imagination hear the gathering of the legions for the fiery trial of peoples, a sound vast as the trumpet of the Lord of Hosts."

WHAT IS CHAMPAGNE?

WHO SHALL have the right to call the sparkling wine they manufacture by the name of "Champagne"? This question has been discust with broken bottles, drawn sabers, cavalry, and barricades in the ancient province of Champagne, where red flags are floating over the roofs of the vine cultivators. The question even threatened the stability of the French Ministry. The two Departments of Marne and Aube have been equally disgruntled, says the Paris *Figaro*. Marne has hitherto had the monopoly of the brand "Champagne" and is enraged because Aube laid claim to the same valuable privilege, while Aube was equally indignant because her vineyards were excluded by the Government delimitation from all share in the prestige and market enjoyed by the vineyards of the more northern department. Aube has now been granted the right to use the coveted name. It is allowed by all the French press that the wine made in Aube is inferior to that manufactured in Marne, and the champagne-makers of the latter department complain that their trade is likely to be injured by the introduction of a cheaper and less excellent sparkling wine. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"The Government believes that it has discovered the means to pacify Aube and without doubt to tranquillize all Champagne. This step is taken in accordance with the advice of Mr. Monis and consists simply in giving to the men of Aube the satisfaction they desire by adding their vinelands to the formerly delimited area of Marne. This solution of the difficulty was reached after an investigation conducted by the Commission of Agriculture."

The *Débats* thinks that Mr. Monis has weakly yielded to the importunities of Socialists and extreme Liberals, to whom he owes his support, and that Marne will be incensed. This paper thus criticizes the Government:

"It is, of course, idle to dwell upon the fact that this mixt gang that calls itself the Government has no real energy. Of course the Parliament will at once accept a solution which relieves it of an insoluble difficulty, whether for some time, or whether to-morrow this difficulty will crop up graver and more formidable than ever."

The London *Times* thinks that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark" and that graver causes than a mere quarrel about territorial wine-growing are stirring men to burn their Premier in effigy, wave red flags through the streets, and arm themselves with their formidable pruning-hooks:

"The spectacle of communities like those concerned taking the law into their own hands for the assertion of their several interests is not edifying. It suggests that something more serious may be amiss in a society where such things are possible than a mistake, if there be a mistake, in the delimitation of a wine-growing district."

The suspicions of *The Times* are amply justified by a dispatch to the *Petit Parisien* from a correspondent in Epernay (Marne) to the effect that the revolting wine-growers are proved, by documentary evidence, to be involved in an anarchistic plot, whose origin has been traced to Paris. From this city the ringleaders issue minute instructions to the wine-growers for the destruction of property, the firing of houses and wine-cellars, and the evasion of the military. Many arrests of these anarchistic ringleaders are being made in Paris, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), in accordance with evidence furnished by the authorities at Reims.

The *Liberté* (Paris) points to the riots and ruffianism of the great wine district as proving the feebleness of Mr. Monis and his administration and reminds its readers that when Mr. Briand was president of the Council he saved Champagne from these violent and destructive outbreaks last January by promptly dispatching a heavy force of troops to the disturbed region.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FERRERO'S APOLOGY FOR AMERICA

THE EXALTED AMERICAN who thinks his country immeasurably above Italy, and would thank Victor Emanuel to keep his subjects at home instead of letting them flock to our shores, may be surprized to find that the Italians have no such lofty view of us. The eminent historian Ferrero finds it necessary to tell his countrymen in the *Tribuna* (Rome) that they should not judge us too harshly, or expect America to equal Italy in the excellence of its government or as a place to live.

Money is to be had here, so they should overlook our crudity. He reminds them that while the Italians who come here sacrifice some things their own country alone can provide, they find peace, plenty, and a ready labor market. He does not hesitate to point out some of the social and political faults of the New World, but he says it is after all a fountain from which "a stream of gold" flows into Italy. He thus protests against Italian grumblers:

CHAMPAGNE RIOTERS BURNING OFFENSIVE LABELS.

Because they omitted the magic word "Champagne."

> "The enemies of America are wasting their breath when they describe the transatlantic countries as barbarous lands, where all sorts of disappointments and snares await the emigrant. Doubtless if it be expected that every emigrant is to be considered a victim to his adopted country unless he return home a millionaire, America may fairly be looked upon as one vast tomb of disappointed hopes. But a different conclusion is reached if we are content that all our emigrants, excepting a few unfortunate or unfit ones, find in that continent an easy and abundant livelihood, that a goodly number of them can by economy amass a respectable patrimony, and that a few of them are successful and energetic enough to pile up big fortunes. If we can claim for America as much as this, surely we have no reason to complain."

These are the essential things of life, and the Italian emigrant in our country must not sigh after the blue skies and vineyards of his native land, continues Mr. Ferrero:

> "If in America many necessaries of life are more abundant and attainable than in Europe, if labor is better paid, if money is more plentiful, and changes hands more swiftly, the emigrant must be satisfied to live in the midst of that abundance and wealth as a stranger, without any root in the soil, deprived of many of those props and supports which in a country of older civilization are within reach of all, even the poorest. The new country is after all situated in this base world of ours and not in a hemisphere or continent of Utopia. The natives consider America as created and ordained to be their own fatherland, and regard foreign immigrants as so many chance strangers. They look upon the newcomer as lords of the land look upon their guest, as in all times nations have looked upon foreign people who come among them. This feeling is universal, and why should we expect Americans to prove an exception to the rule?"

Of the darker side of American civilization this writer says:

> "The charges made against America by Europeans all circle round one point—the political monopoly claimed by the natives, the methods employed to preserve that monopoly, and the use which is made of it. The political and administrative corruption, the waste and irregularity in the disbursement of public money, the arbitrary and violent actions of those in power, the partiality or unfairness and venality in the administration of justice which Italians notice are the direct consequences of an oligarchic democracy, and Italians have much to suffer, not only in their material interests, but in their national pride and personal dignity when they find themselves subject to a kind of rude dictatorship which masquerades under the name of a republic."

He gives to his fellow countrymen, therefore, the following good advice:

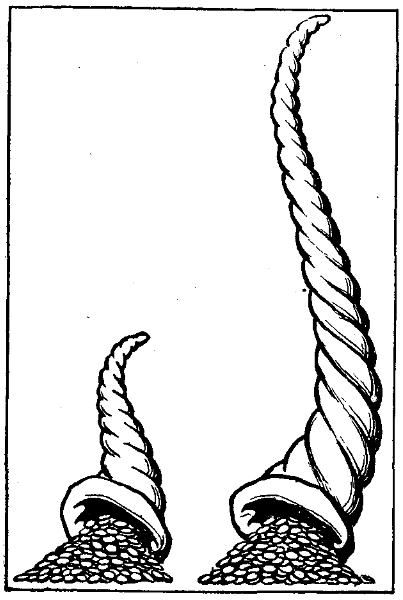
> "I do not think that Italians will gain any advantage from abusing the country. But like their brothers in Europe, they are too much disposed to sedition and complaint in political matters. It is quite useless to indulge the illusion that it would be easy to transport European principles of government and European social distinctions to America and to complain that only the obstinacy of oligarchic tyranny prevents this being done. There are certain things and institutions that are excellent in Europe, which, if taken across the ocean, would only aggravate the evils they sought to cure."

Are people then to shut their eyes, asks the historian, and pretend that America is "a new celestial paradise"? By no means, and yet—

> "We can at least say that the transatlantic countries are rich, that they are rapidly being developed, that there is plenty of work and good wages; that without America not only Italy but all Europe would miss many comforts in life and fail to obtain many luxuries which they now enjoy. But we must still repeat that America is part of this world, and that the advantages there for those who come from Europe are mingled with many drawbacks, which should be borne with patience because they are inevitable. Only time can bring a remedy, for there is nothing more difficult or dangerous than to change, even for the better, a form of government whether the worst, or the most inefficient, or the most admirable."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAGES AND LIVING HERE AND IN BRITAIN

THE COST of living and wages in England and Wales as compared with the same conditions in the United States is the subject of a report made to the British Government by Mr. G. R. Askwith, assistant secretary of the Board of Trade, who has pursued special investigations in our leading cities. The general conclusion of this statistician is that American workingmen have in every way the advantage. "An English workingman with an average family, maintained under American conditions with the food to which he has been accustomed, would find his wages in the United States higher by 130 per cent., with slightly shorter hours, while his expenditure on food and rent would be higher by about 52 per cent." "When wages and hours are put together the hourly rate of earnings in America works out at 240 against 100 in England, or nearly two and one-half times as high." The following tables printed in the report give an account of the comparative figures of wages, rent, and the prices of food in the United States and England:



THEIR INCOMES.

The wages of the American workingman are 130 per cent. more than those of the English worker in the same trades.

(1) WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

OCCUPATION.	PREDOMINANT RANGE OF WEEKLY WAGES.		Ratio of Mean Predominant Wage in the United States (February, 1909) to Mean Predominant Wage in England and Wales (Oct., 1905) taken as 100.	
	England and Wales (Oct., 1905).	United States (Feb., 1909).		
Building Trades	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.		
Bricklayers....	37 6 to 40 6	110 0 to 125 0	301	285
Stonemasons ..	37 2 " 39 4	96 3 " 110 0	270	
Carpenters	36 2 " 39 4	68 9 " 90 0	210	
Joiners			210	
Plasterers	36 6 " 41 8	100 0 " 119 2	280	
Plumbers	35 4 " 39 9	87 6 " 112 6	266	
Painters	31 6 " 37 6	65 0 " 85 0	217	
Hod Carriers & Bricklayers' Laborers ...	24 4 " 27 0	50 0 " 68 9	231	
Engineering Trades:				
Fitters........	32s. to 36s.	63 4 " 74 6	203	
Turners	32s. " 36s.		203	
Smiths	32s. " 36s.	67 8 " 85 4	225	
Patternmakers	34s. " 38s.	74 6 " 91 8	231	
Laborers	18s. " 22s.	37 6 " 43 9	203	
Printing Trades:				
Hand Compositors (job work)	28s. " 33s.	68 9 " 81 3	246	

Arithmetic means
The Building Trades............243
The Engineering Trades......... 213
All above Occupations 232

(2) RENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

NUMBER OF ROOMS PER DWELLING.	PREDOMINANT RANGE OF WEEKLY RENTS.		Ratio of Mean Predominant Rent in the United States to that in England and Wales, taken as 100.
	England and Wales.	United States.	
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Three rooms.....	3 9 to 4 6	6 9 to 9 7	198
Four rooms	4 6 " 5 6	8 8 " 12 0	207
Five rooms	5 6 " 6 6	11 6 " 14 11	220
Six rooms	6 6 " 7 9	13 0 " 17 4	213

Arithmetic mean 209

The average weekly rent per room works out at 2s. 7½d. in America, against 1s. 3d. in England; it includes rates, as in England, so far as taxation is comparable.

COMPARATIVE FOOD PRICES.

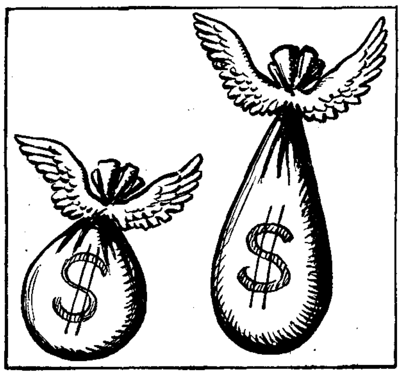
The predominant retail prices of the principal articles of food are as follows:

COMMODITY.	PREDOMINANT RANGE OF RETAIL PRICES.		Ratio of Mean Predominant Price in the United States (Feb., 1909) to that in England and Wales (Oct., 1905), taken as 100.
	England and Wales (Oct., 1905).	United States (Feb., 1909).	
Sugar, per lb.....	2d.	2¾d., 3d.	144
Cheese, per lb. ..	7d.	10d.	143
Butter, per lb.	1s. to 1s. 1d. 1s. 2d.	s. d. s. d. 1 4 to 1 5½	126
Potatoes, per 7 lb	2½d. to 3½d.	5¾d. " 8¼d.	233
Flour, per 7 lb....	8d. " 10d.	11½d. " 11½d.	139
Breed, per 4 lb...	4½d. " 5½d.	10¾d. " 11½d.	223
Milk, per qt. ...	3d. " 4d.	4¼d. " 4¾d.	129
Beef, per lb. ..	7½d. " 8½d. 5d. " 6d.	6d. " 8d.	104
Mutton, per lb.	7½d. " 9d. 4d. " 5d.	6½d. " 8¼d.	116
Pork, per lb. ...	7½d. " 8½d.	5¾d. " 7¼d.	81
Bacon, per lb....	7d. " 9d.	8½d. " 10d.	116

The London *Times*, commenting on these figures, remarks editorially:

"The broad upshot of the reports dealing with European countries, including our own, has been to show that in regard to the conditions investigated the artizan in this country has, in a varying degree, the advantage over his fellows in Germany, France, or Belgium. He earns somewhat higher wages, works somewhat shorter hours, and pays somewhat less for the necessaries of life. Without going into qualifying details or minor distinctions we may accept that as the broad result. But when we come to the United States the picture is turned almost completely round. From the abstract which we publish to-day the reader will see that the workman in America enjoys an enormous advantage over his fellow in England, an advantage far greater than the latter enjoys over the German or the Frenchman. He earns more than two-and-a-quarter times as much money and works shorter hours for it; so that his hourly rate of earnings is as 240 to 100, or pretty nearly twice-and-a-half as much. Against that enormous difference in wages there is something to be set in the way of expenditure. Rent is twice as high and food is about one-third higher than in England, but the cost of living altogether is only as 152 to 100, or about half as much again.

"Now, these facts completely dispose of two widely current misconceptions or misstatements. One is that the higher wages admittedly paid in America are all swallowed up and more by the higher cost of living, which is believed to surpass the standard of this country in regard to the necessaries of life by an enormous amount, and to constitute an intolerable burden. The present report explicitly states the contrary at the conclusion of a long, elaborate, and extremely careful comparison of the two countries. In the United States, it says, a much greater margin of earnings over cost of living is available, even when allowance has been made for the increased expenditure on food and rent. 'The margin is clearly large, making possible a command of the necessaries and conveniences and minor luxuries of life that is both nominally and really greater than that enjoyed by the corresponding class in this country.'"

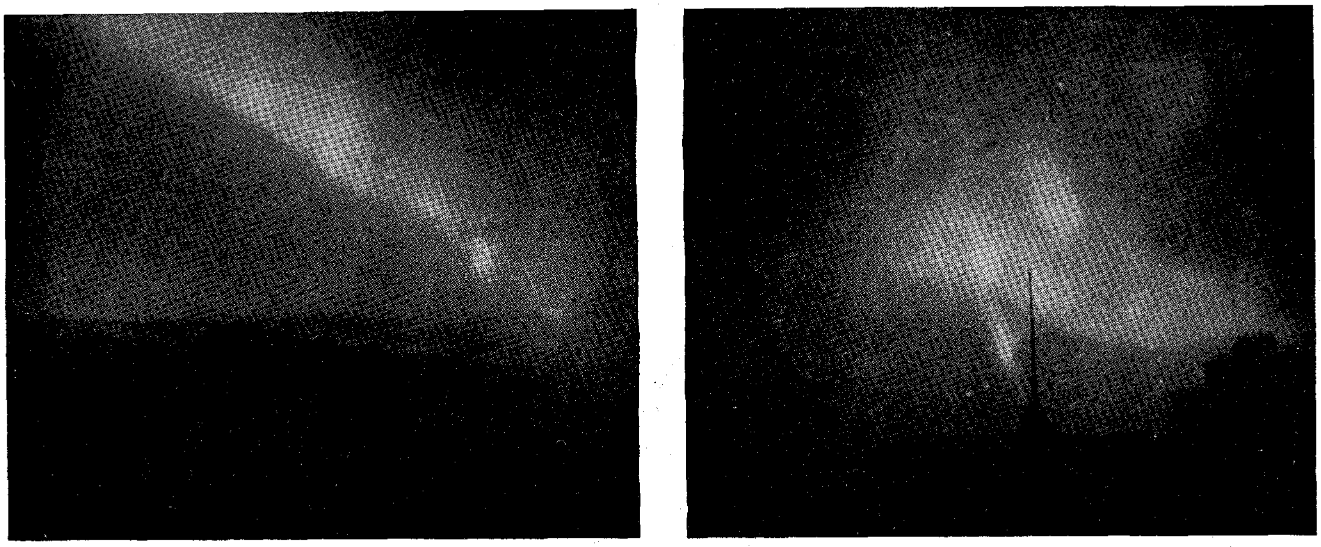


THEIR COST OF LIVING.

The American worker spends 52 per cent. more than the British for food and rent.

In the House of Commons a motion was recently defeated to enforce a compulsory minimum weekly wage of $7.50. It was introduced by Will Crooks, the Labor member for Woolwich, who averred that 60 per cent. of adult workers in England receive less than that sum.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



TWO OF PROFESSOR STÖRMER'S AURORA PICTURES.

THE AURORA PHOTOGRAPHED

IT HAS BEEN heretofore regarded as impossible to photograph an aurora, owing to its shifting, flickering light, but Prof. Carl Störmer, of Christiania, Norway, has succeeded in accomplishing the feat. We reproduce two of his results from *Knowledge* (London, April). The Berlin correspondent of that magazine tells us that Professor Störmer's pictures, of which no less than 400 are regarded as successful, are thought to establish the truth of the hypothesis that auroras are due to cathode rays sent out from the sun. These rays, on their way through the cosmic space, would converge toward the magnetic poles of the earth, thus producing a bright fluorescence in the surrounding air. In fact, we are told:

> "When arranging below a Crookes bulb a very strong magnet, the cathode rays are seen to converge toward this, like light rays converging toward the focus of a lens. This phenomenon Professor Birkeland denotes by the name of 'suction effect' of the magnetic pole.
>
> "When a discharge bulb with a minute 'magnetic earth' suspended in its interior is lined with a layer of platinum-barium cyanide, any spot struck by the cathode rays becomes distinctly visible.
>
> "By varying this experiment, there are obtained the most manifold fluorescent forms reminding in all details of auroras. In order to test his theory, Birkeland also undertook three voyages of discovery to polar regions, from which he brought home many valuable data on the aurora borealis and the concomitant magnetic disturbances.
>
> "His colleague, Prof. Carl Störmer, of Christiania, in a memoir recently submitted to the Fourth International Congress of Mathematicians, then established a theory of the phenomenon, showing all its details to be perfectly accounted for on the above hypothesis. He also worked out a new method of aurora investigation by photographic records.
>
> "In view of the inadequate luminous intensity and great mobility of auroras, it had so far been considered impossible to fix the phenomenon photographically. Professor Störmer, however, realized that by choosing a proper combination of objectives and photographic plates, sufficient sensitiveness could be insured. By means of a cinematographic objective one inch in diameter and two inches in focal distance and violet-labeled Lumière plates, he then succeeded, on a voyage to Bossekop (Finmarken), in February and March, 1910, in obtaining 400 satisfactory aurora photographs out of a total of 800, with exposures varying between a fraction of a second and twenty seconds, according to the luminous intensity of the phenomenon.
>
> "One of the most valuable uses these photographs can be put to is measuring the altitude of auroras and ascertaining their accurate position in the cosmic space. To this effect the position of the aurora in regard to the surrounding stars should be compared on two photographs taken simultaneously from two stations connected by telephone. A systematic application of this method (a report on which was recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences) will doubtless give the most valuable results."

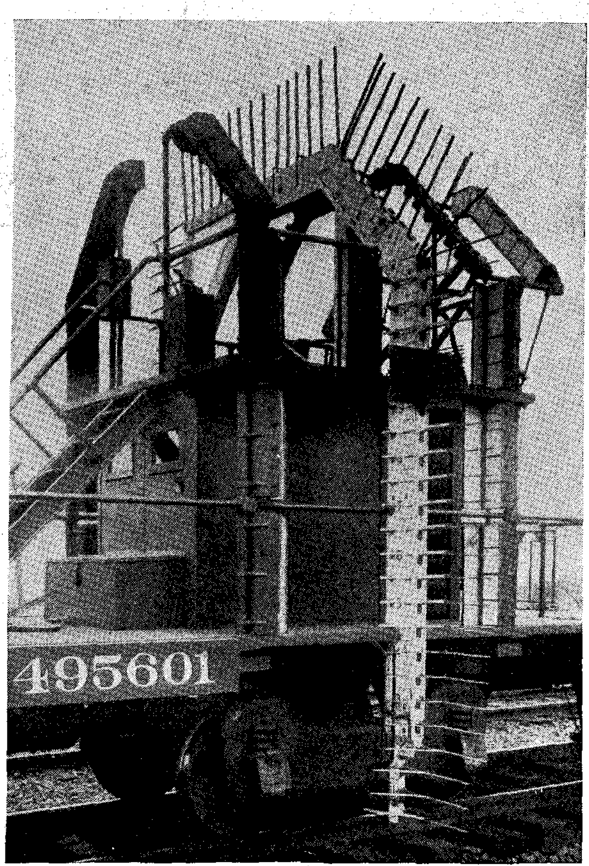
WERE THE LOST ARTS REALLY LOST?

THAT THE famous lecture of Wendell Phillips on "The Lost Arts" is full of inaccuracies, and that the ancients really knew of no arts that are now lost or unknown, is asserted by Dr. W. D. Richardson in an address before the American Chemical Society, printed in *Science* (New York, April 7). The popular idea that there have been at various times in existence arts no longer known and used is sedulously fostered, he says, by writers and lecturers. One finds statements in books of such import as "they knew how to harden copper." "Their mortar outlasted the stone it cemented." "The degree of perfection they reached in enameling has never since been attained," etc. Phillips was the chief of these eulogists. Of his lecture Dr. Richardson says:

> "It is difficult to read this lecture to-day and believe that it was seriously intended in certain places by Wendell Phillips; yet I am assured by several individuals who heard it that, altho illumined by humor in places, it was, as a whole, seriously intended and received. In various lectures Phillips committed many sins against accuracy and truth, but in none more than in the 'Lost Arts.' . . . . . .
>
> "Let us examine for a few moments some of the arts claimed to be now lost. The knowledge of a process for hardening copper is commonly ascribed to many ancient and prehistoric peoples and is devoutly believed in by many persons. Now in the first place if this knowledge was formerly possest we have no direct evidence of it, for the copper implements which have come down to us are no harder than those we might make ourselves to-day. A metal may be hardened in two ways: by physical treatment or by alloying it with other metals or substances. Copper may be hardened to some extent by hammering, in the same way that many other metals may be hardened. The common alloys, bronze and brass, are harder than the pure metal. It is probable that ancient peoples used the process of hammering to harden copper and it is certain that they made use of the alloys of copper first with tin and later with zinc, for many purposes, including tools and implements. But because copper and copper alloys were used for implements subjected to rough usage, this does not justify us in concluding that the makers had knowledge of a method for making the metal hard, durable, and serviceable. The simple and direct explanation is that they had no better material for the purpose at their command, just as in the bone and stone periods bone and stone were the best materials of construction available for tools and implements. There is no justification for the idea

that ancient peoples knew how to harden copper by means unknown to metallurgists of the present day.

"The ceramic arts are among the oldest known to mankind, and the earliest development of them will probably remain unknown to us. . . . The essential difference between the pottery practise of ancient times and the most scientific practise of modern times lies in the reproducibility of bodies and glazes by modern methods. And yet few chemists in the industry have the temerity to predict how a new clay or glaze will come out of the kiln. The potters of long ago, by countless trials of different materials and countless failures, were able to produce certain effects. . . . Now from the very fact that ancient potters were dependent on certain sources of supply for materials to produce certain wares, it was very natural that wares made by a certain people at a certain time were not made by that people at another period, or by different peoples. And such a case would probably be classified as a lost art. But this can not properly be called a lost art. Rather it is a case of lost materials. Given the materials, the wares could be made as at first. . . . As the result of modern research and practical experiment it can scarcely be maintained that any body or glaze exists which has not been and can not be reproduced.



Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York

MEASURING THE ATMOSPHERIC RIGHT OF WAY.

"Clearance Car" used by the Pennsylvania Railroad to find how large a load can be carried without raking bridges, tunnels, etc.

"Glass manufacture is allied to the ceramic industry, and is probably the outgrowth of it. . . . The ancient glasses were usually not perfectly transparent but were translucent, in some cases nearly opaque. . . . With the advent of transparent glass the production of the translucent varieties did not expand, until finally the art languished in many countries and has but recently been revived for many decorative purposes. It should be noted that the art was never really lost, but the interest in and demand for translucent, tinted, and rough-surfaced glass was low.

"The dyeing industry is another which dates from the remotest antiquity and which was developed without the aid of scientific chemistry, on an empirical groundwork. . . . With increasing commerce between nations, new sources of dyes became available and the vegetable-dyeing practise had reached a high degree of perfection when the coal-tar dyes were brought forth in the chemical laboratory to the wonderment of mankind and the revolutionizing of the industry. It has never been claimed, I believe, that the art of dyeing with vegetable colors has been lost or not practised. . . . . .

"But what about the cement and plaster of the ancients which outlasted the ages and even the stones which it held together? In the first place any cement or plaster which was not remarkably durable could not possibly have been preserved to this day. The ancients in various countries and at various times have been well acquainted with lime, burned clay-limestone (hydraulic lime), hydraulic cement, various natural cements, puzzolan, and plaster. Would it not be strange if among the materials used some would not be found to yield a cement of unusual strength? And if the setting process continued through the ages and conditions were such that weathering did not seriously attack it, the final product yielded would certainly be extremely hard. But in any case it is certain that the weaker cements have not come down to us but have been disintegrated long ago. The cement which is being made in enormous quantity to-day under scientific control will probably outlast any similar material which the world has seen.

"But we may go a step farther in our inquiry after relegating the 'lost arts' to the same mythological museum which holds the lost Atlantis. Not only is it unlikely that there are any 'lost' chemical arts, but it is highly probable that ancient peoples were ignorant of many arts attributed to them, and which are well known at the present day. Such a misunderstanding could probably best be dispelled by a carefully compiled history of arts and manufactures, particularly ancient arts and manufactures. The production of such a book is a consummation devoutly to be wished."

EXPLORING A RAILWAY'S AIR

AMERICAN railways have a great advantage over the British roads in the amount of air-space above the tracks. When the American roads were first built they were given all sorts of concessions, and even presented with great tracts of land, while the British roads met ancient prejudices and privileges at every turn, and had sometimes even to tunnel under a village common, instead of plowing boldly through the middle of it, as an American road would have done. The result is that the American roads have been able to expand the size of their locomotives and cars to meet the needs of a growing traffic, but the British have had to stick to the diminutive rolling-stock that rouse the derision of the American visitor. Few roads in this country know precisely how much room they have between the rails below and the bridges, tunnel-roofs, etc., above. Some of them have determined to find out, and have built what are called "clearance-cars" for this purpose. These are run over every division as rapidly as possible to secure correct measurements of the distances from the track to projecting portions of station buildings, tunnels, bridges, and other objects. Such a car may also indicate automatically while moving on curves the elevation of the rails and the degree of curvature. A new car of this kind built for the Pennsylvania Railroad is described in *The Engineering Record* (New York). The accompanying picture gives an idea of its shape and equipment. The templets, or frames used in taking the measurements, are clearly shown. We read:

"Enclosed in steel cylindrical boxes with translucent glass fronts facing the templets is a series of electric lights which extend from the floor of the car on each side thereof to a height of 15 feet above the top of the rail. The well-diffused light thus obtained makes it possible to take measurements both day and night, as well as in dark tunnels.

"The fingers or feelers attached to the sides and the top of the templets are two feet long and are spaced six inches apart. They are hinged to the templets and held in the different positions by friction. Attached to the feelers and the side of the templet are graduated scales which indicate automatically the distance from the rim of the templet to a side or overhead object. In addition, a small board equipped with a set of feelers spaced one inch apart has been provided to measure cornices of roofs, of shelter sheds, or other irregular objects close to the track. This board is detachable and can be fastened to the side of the templet at any point desired.

"As the car passes over a curve an attachment on the rear truck indicates the degree of curvature on a scale inside of a cabinet erected in the middle of the car. In this cabinet is also an instrument, consisting of a long pendulum suspended vertically, which indicates automatically the elevation of one rail of the track over the other. The side of this cabinet facing the main templet has been provided with a plate-glass window, which enables the operator of the car to read the degree of curvature and the elevation of the rail at any time.

"With all of the attachments working automatically it is possible to take clearance measurements while the car is running at a speed of four miles per hour; this is necessary at times in order to keep the clearance car out of the way of regular trains.

"Tho two men can operate the new clearance car, one taking the readings of the scales and the other recording them, where clearances are close and irregular it requires the services of three men."

HOW POISONS ACT

SOME POISONS, like powdered glass, are simply mechanical irritants; some irritate by acting chemically upon the tissues and destroying them; but most, we are told by Prof. L. Lewin, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), do their damage, not by any known form of chemical reaction with the organism, but by means of some little-understood specific property, which may be shared by all the substances of the same group. This practical confession of ignorance is repeated later when Professor Lewin tells us that the different effects of the same poison on different persons are inexplicable. The best way to combat poisons, he thinks, is to learn about them and their action. Many of those who are daily exposed to them in trades or occupations know little of the risks they run and suffer thereby. We read:

> "Poisoning takes place by contact with the tissues. When we have to deal with poisons that alter the tissues, more or less powerful contact with the skin may rapidly, but generally slowly, cause pain. I am convinced that these differences—the oscillations of individual resistance in the tissues and the exterior conditions being excluded—depend on peculiar exciting properties belonging to each of the substances in question or to their group. . . . Forms of chemical action known at present, such as the precipitation of the albuminoids or reducing action, do not suffice to explain the diversity of skin affections thus provoked."

Thus a poison of this kind, on making contact with the skin, may, under favorable conditions, exhaust its energy there; the inflammation ending after a variable time without passing into the blood-vessels. In certain cases, however, this admission may take place. Bodies that dissolve fats may thus pass through the fatty protective coating of the skin and penetrate to the veins, whence they are introduced into the organism. Such are alcohol, ether, chloroform, acetone, carbon bisulfid, etc. Or the protective layer of the skin may be destroyed by caustics or corrosives, like acids or alkalies, which may then pass into the circulation or prepare the way for others to do so. Or, finally, poisonous substances, such as mercury or lead, may be forced into the circulation by pressure, as in the case of workmen at certain trades. The mucous surfaces, of course, especially of the digestive organs, allow poisons to enter the circulation much more easily than the skin does, but certain albuminoids and pathogénic bacteria require actual wounding of the mucous tissue before they can penetrate it. Poisonous gases and vapors enter generally through the lungs. Further:

> "We have no data to determine how substances dissolved in the mucous membrane pass into the blood. . . . Does diffusion play a part here? . . . If so, it must be a slight one. I consider the following hypothesis more probable: that the blood or the lymph, in its circulation, provokes aspiration in the neighborhood of the vessel and thus causes the foreign products to penetrate into it. The richer the region is in blood, the more quickly and completely does the passage of the foreign matter take place."

What becomes of the poison when absorbed? Sometimes it is expelled as rapidly as the mechanism of the body permits, but it may also remain in the organism, sometimes without injury to it. Individuality, the writer tells us, has much to do with the effect produced. Wounds that would kill one person will leave another unharmed, and in the same way certain men and animals will be poisoned by substances to which others are immune. This whole matter has been much illuminated of late, but there is yet, Mr. Lewin tells us, no complete and satisfactory explanation. The theory of antitoxins does not help us, he thinks, to understand immunity. It may be demonstrated that when an animal has great resisting-power to a poison, that power does not reside in the blood. Possibly it may be due to the different constitution of the vital organs.

What is the best remedy against poisons? The writer tells us that it is "a sufficient knowledge of poisons and their effects." Persons often poison themselves without knowing it, especially when repeated doses must be taken to produce injury. This is often the case with dangerous trades, not only with the workmen themselves but with their employers. Says Mr. Lewin:

> "Not long ago some one questioned very seriously in my hearing whether powdered litharge was poisonous. How many times have I seen workmen, despite numerous warnings, expose themselves anew to the danger of a poison's entrance into their bodies! The chief cause is ignorance, but presumption comes next. They say, 'I have continually worked with this same substance and have not been ill, so I shall not be ill this time.' These are the 'strong men' who gamble with their constitutions, apparently invincible, until at last they find to their astonishment that they have been deceived. No; poisons will not tolerate contempt of their power; their energy develops according to natural laws; this is why the best way to protect oneself is to know them even in an elementary way."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FREDERICK H. NEWELL,

Director of the United States Reclamation Service, who tells how this work makes for better citizenship.

RECLAMATION AS STATECRAFT—The Government's reclamation work in the arid West is justified on somewhat novel grounds by Frederick H. Newell, director of the service, in a paper read before the recent Congress of Technology in Boston. The problem, according to this authority, is being worked out primarily, not to make men rich, but to strengthen the foundations of the State. It is an attempt to utilize the waste resources still remaining at our command, and to employ these to strengthen local communities. The policy looks, he says, toward the creation in the more remote parts of the country of many prosperous communities composed of independent, land-owning citizens, each family being resident upon a farm sufficient for its support, and cultivating the soil intensively, under favorable conditions of sunlight and of water supply such as to produce the largest crop yield per acre, and to bring about the largest individual success. We quote from an abstract furnished by the Secretary of the Congress:

> "The people thus placed on the farms are not merely producers. They not only raise enough to support themselves, and to sell to their neighbors, but indirectly they aid another family engaged in transportation or in manufacturing in the East or Middle West. All parts of the country are thus linked together.

The success of the irrigator in the West means larger cotton production in the South, more boots made in Massachusetts, more freight and passenger-cars hauled across the Continent."

COLLEGE WOMEN AS MOTHERS

WHAT IS THE effect of a college training on a woman considered as the future mother of a family? The charge is frequently made that altho it may make her fitter to cope with life as an individual, it unfits her for maternity. Critics point out that man's education is largely designed to increase his efficiency as the head of a family. Should not woman's training be similarly shaped? And how may we accomplish this? These matters, according to an editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, April), are destined soon to be rigidly investigated; and physicians, he says, must take a larger part in these investigations, for the question of physical and nervous fitness is the paramount factor after all. He says:

"The marriage- and birth-rates of alumnæ are of vital importance, for tho we must confess that some of these women are of types not worth perpetuating, yet as a class they should produce a more intellectual generation than girls too stupid to accept education. It is charged and denied that too few alumnæ marry, and too late at that, and even these produce too few offspring. We are soon to receive more accurate information, but in its interpretation we must not forget that a woman who raises two of her three infants is doing better social work than she who raises only two of her eight or ten, and this irrespective of the possibly higher intellectuality of the former two, who receive better nourishment and care as a rule—and the cost is far less for the result.

"There are hosts of women, by the way, who assert that the divinely imposed task of replenishing the earth has been completed, and that an average family of two surviving children is all that God now demands. Those who persist in raising large families are only preventing the marriage or reproduction of others, if the average number of children can not be more than three. In this view of the case the alumnæ may size up better than the rabbit-like lower types.

"The physique of college girls, therefore, seems to be of more importance than that of boys, and we, as a profession, are vitally interested in the repeated charge that too many of the female students are injured by poor food and excessive indoor confinement in rooms badly ventilated and otherwise unsanitary. Making due allowance for exaggerations and even baseless assertions, there must be some truth in the charges or they would have been refuted long ago. There must be room for improvement at least. . . . It really seems that the female physique is getting frailer in civilization, making a reduced birth-rate necessary. If the colleges turn out women strong enough, we need not try to make them stronger. The point to prove is whether they are not made weaker.

"The character of female education may seem foreign to our sphere of sanitation, yet it has a close relation to the physique. Coeducation now seems doomed, from the overwhelming proofs that the rates of mental development of boys and girls are so different, and the mental characters also, that the two sexes can not possibly keep pace without one lagging and keeping back the other, or being unduly strained to keep up. Girls naturally surpass the boys and yet are dreadfully strained in some ways in the competition. The curriculum in the female college should, therefore, not be patterned after that of male schools, and we notice as a fact that the trend is now toward domestic economy in the former with a view of making the alumnæ better partners in a life team, not necessarily wage-workers.

"Nevertheless, the woman who is born with more brains than necessary for a human cow, must not be starved intellectually. Her higher life is of great importance and is entitled to consideration in education—not to be made masculine, but for sheer enjoyment of living. . . . To make fine mothers may be a big part of the aim of college life, but it is not all by a long shot; nor should it be, for Sparta tried it, but Spartans in time became noted for stupidity, and sank into nothingness by the side of more intellectual neighbors, who did not try such absurd eugenics."

WHY LIGHTS SHOULD HANG HIGH

SHOULD the lights in a room hang high or low? This depends partly on whether each lamp is intended to illumine a special object or is simply to contribute its part to a general illumination of the room; and partly on whether the surrounding surfaces and objects are good reflectors of light. In certain conditions it may greatly improve the general illumination to raise all the lamps so that they are nearer the ceiling and farther from the objects they are intended to light, paradoxical as this may seem. The subject is discust in *Factory* (New York) with special view to factory practise. Says the writer of the article, James R. Cravath, an illuminating engineer:

"There is much misunderstanding as to the effect of placing lamps high as against hanging them low in the room. Many remember the old law of physics that the illumination varies inversely as the square of the distance from the lamp; even if one never heard of this law, every one knows that the farther one gets from a lamp the less light he obtains on what he wants to see.

"When, therefore, a man is told by a specialist in illumination, that with proper design it will make no difference in the measured amount of light obtained on the working-tables of a factory, whether the lamps are hung three feet or ten feet above those tables, the average layman looks skeptical, and even if he is too polite to say so, probably thinks that the expert is basing his statement on some theory rather than on known every-day facts.

"Nevertheless, it has been proved many times that with the proper equipment of the lamps in a large room, the height of the lamps makes little difference in the amount of light obtained on the working-tables.

"As far as the eyes of the workers are concerned, the effect is much better with the lamps hung high, so that if the actual measured illumination on the tables is the same, with the lamps hung high, there is every reason for placing them high, because there will be less sharp shadows and less glare in the eyes, or, if the lamps are shaded, less strong contrasts.

"Why is not light necessarily lost by hanging lamps high in a large room? To explain this simply, we must go back again to our analogy of light being given from reflectors in the same way as water issues from a nozle.

"Suppose we want to spray a certain number of gallons of water per minute over each square foot of a certain room; suppose, also, for our first example, that we suspend a number of nozles at regular intervals over the room at a height of four feet, while as a second example, we suspend them at ten feet.

"Now, if we hang them four feet high, each nozle must spray over a much wider angle than if suspended at ten feet, or if the nozles are not changed when the height of ten feet is reached, each part of the room will be receiving water from several nozles. The amount of water falling on the floor would not be changed by the height at which the nozles are hung; the height only affects the area over which water is being sprayed.

"In the ordinary case in which lamps equipped with reflectors are hung at regular intervals over a large room, the effect of raising the lamps is simply to increase the area over which the light from one lamp is spread. When the lamps are high, the light from the various lamps overlaps at many points, but the total light is the same.

"This overlapping is very desirable, as it tends to eliminate shadows from any one lamp. On the other hand, if lamps are not equipped with reflectors, and do not give distribution of light mainly downward, raising of lamps causes a larger proportion of the total light to be directed toward the walls and ceilings and hence there is loss by reflection back and forth between walls and ceilings.

"The question of delivering as much light on the working-tables of factory-rooms of this kind is therefore mainly one of avoiding excessive loss by reflection and rereflection between walls and ceilings, as has already been somewhat explained. . . .

"With light, smooth walls and ceilings, indirect lighting in which all of the light is first directed to the ceiling and is obtained from there by reflection, gives very fine results because of the absence of sharp shadows and the ability to see under and around looms and other machines, just as if light were obtained from a skylight by day."

AUTOMATIC RESUSCITATION

ELABORATE directions for the manipulation of half-drowned or otherwise asphyxiated persons, in order to force air into the lungs and induce these to resume their functions, will become unnecessary with the general adoption of the "pulmotor," a machine for effecting the same result automatically. According to a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, April 6), the United States Bureau of Mines has received a number of these machines, which have been added to the equipment of each of the Government mine rescue cars. The greatest use of the apparatus is for preventing death of persons overcome by mine gases, but it is equally applicable to victims of electric shock or to apparently drowned persons. We read:

By courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

THE RESUSCITATING MACHINE IN ACTION.

On the right the old manipulation for resuscitation is being demonstrated.

"The device operates automatically to inflate the lungs with oxygen and then to deflate them. The various parts comprize (1) a cylinder in which oxygen is stored under a pressure up to 125 atmospheres, (2) a blowing and a suction valve actuated by two accordion bellows, (3) a face mask which encloses the mouth and nose, making an air-tight connection with the face, (4) two flexible tubes, attached to the mask and leading to the blowing and suction valves respectively.

"When the mask is made air-tight on the face and the oxygen turned on, the apparatus works automatically. Oxygen is forced into the lungs until a pressure [equal to] four inches of water is reached. This pressure is also on one of the accordion bellows, and owing to its elongation the valves are turned and the pressure in the lungs released. The suction valve immediately begins to operate and continues to exhaust the gas from the lungs until a vacuum of four inches of water is reached. The oxygen used for working this valve by creating the suction elongates the second accordion bellows and changes the position of the valves, forcing the oxygen again into the lungs, etc. A lever enables the inflow and outflow of oxygen to be regulated by hand independently of the automatic device. The use of this device necessitates placing the patient on his back, in which position the tongue is apt to fall to the back part of the throat, allowing the soft palate to close the larynx. To overcome this condition a flexible rubber tube is attached to the upper part of the face mask, which will admit of grasping the tongue with a pair of forceps to withdraw it sufficiently to raise the soft palate.

"Another type of mask fits over the nose and nostrils only, allowing the mouth to be free. With the use of this nose-mask the tongue may be withdrawn and held between the teeth and lips with sufficient pressure to hold it in place and make the mouth air-tight. For success with either mask, it is necessary that an air-tight fit be made.

"Attached to the lid of the 'pulmotor' box is an inhalation device which may be substituted for the pulmotor as soon as the subject under treatment recovers the involuntary action of the lungs. This inhalation device is fitted with a rubber bag which holds two liters of oxygen when inflated and a metallic mask which fits over the mouth and nose and which may be held in place with a rubber band passing around the head. A lever at the hinged end of the box has enameled inscriptions, 'pulmotor' and 'inhalation.' Whichever of the names as are exposed indicates the manner in which the apparatus will operate.

"To demonstrate the action of the device there is provided a rubber bag and a disk which may be attached to the face mask. The rubber bag when so fitted represents the lungs of a subject being treated."

BACTERIA IN MILK

THE NEW YORK Board of Health has recently thrown open to public inspection the records of bacteriological examinations of milk on file in its laboratories. This action is greatly to the interest of the public health, as it enables users of milk to judge of what they are buying and stimulates dealers to furnish as pure an article as possible, declares Dr. Charles E. North in *The Evening Post* (New York, April 14). Dr. North, who is engaged in public-health work, begins by reminding his readers that the tiny plants called bacteria find in milk unusually favorable conditions for rapid multiplication. Some of these plants are poisonous, such as those causing typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, and infants' diarrheas, and the fact that these may occur in unsanitary milk is the real reason for the agitation going on throughout the country in favor of pure milk supplies.

He continues:

"Bacteria of most kinds in milk can readily be counted by mixing a few drops of milk with a warm beef-juice jelly which then cools and hardens, holding each germ fast in its place. In a few days the location of each germ can be seen with the naked eye, for the reason that each surrounds himself with many thousands of descendants, forming a 'colony' which appears as a white dot the size of a pinhead. These dots can be counted, and this kind of counting is the basis of the statements often seen that milk contains so many hundreds or so many thousands of bacteria. About twenty drops of milk, or about one-third of a teaspoonful equaling a unit in the metric system called one cubic centimeter, is the quantity of milk regularly used by laboratories for the enumeration of bacteria. Our city Department of Health has for a long time been taking samples of milk from all of the large milk dealers for the purpose of making these examinations, but until recently the results have been kept privately for the Department's own information, and persons outside of the Department have not had access to them.

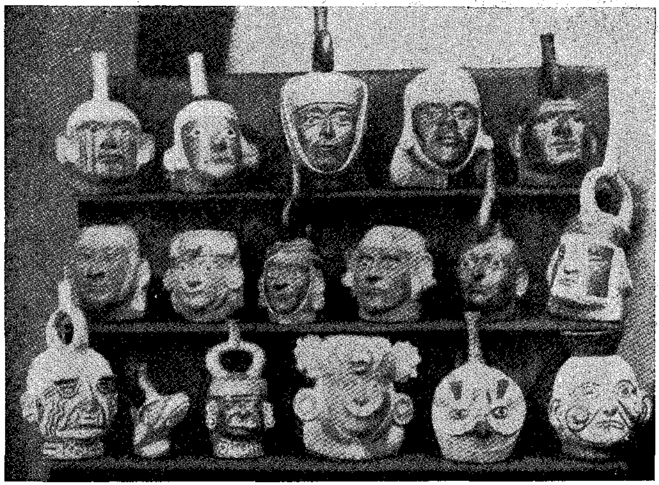
"The important and startling action which our Health Department has now taken is to throw the results of these laboratory examinations open to the public. Any milk consumer in the city who is sufficiently interested in the purity of the milk delivered at his home to inquire may find out just what the character of his milk supply is by inspecting the reports of the laboratory examinations on file at the Health Department office. There he will see the list of dealers selling milk in the city, and opposite each name the numbers of bacteria found in his milk. These numbers give each milk a rating, so that it is possible to observe which milk is the purest, because the bacteria are fewest, and which the most impure, because the bacteria are most numerous.

"Because bacteria and dirt travel together, and because bacteria grow rapidly in milk not properly iced, the groups of medical men who supervise the production of the 'certified' milks have established standards for the numbers of bacteria, believing the numbers to be an index of the care taken in matters of cleanliness and refrigeration. . . . It is greatly to the interests of public health that the people should learn to judge of the character of milk by its laboratory analysis. The milk consumer need no longer be in ignorance as to which milk is pure and which impure. The stimulation is directly applied to the milk dealers by the rating which they receive in the list to put into operation the sanitary methods which alone will prevent large numbers of bacteria in their milk."

LETTERS AND ART

THE WHITE GODS IN CENTRAL AMERICAN ART

WHENCE came the "White God" whose visage is preserved in the clay vases collected from Peruvian graves? This problem in archeology is attacked by Dr. Macmillan Brown, who revives for us the figure of Montezuma pictured by Prescott, looking with superstitious fear upon the visitations of flood, plague, and famine as forerunners of the return of this white divinity. Tho conquered by the stronger Aztec, the white predecessor went away with the promise of an ultimate return. Time elevated him into the position of a god in the mind of the Peruvian. The fair-complexioned reformer and civilizer, says Dr. Brown in *The Lone Hand*, an Australian monthly, "had gone back to the land whence he had come; but his threat of coming again paralyzed the will of the Emperor-priest"; who "dared not raise a sacrilegious hand against his god."



RECORDS OF THE "WHITE GODS" OF ANCIENT AMERICA.

These vases came from Peruvian graves. The faces, probably representing ancient inhabitants, are decidedly European in cast, only a very small proportion having oblique eyes.

The white gods bore nothing like the "sloping-browed, negro-lipped faces" that Montezuma saw about him. They had pale faces and beards—"two characteristics that do not by nature belong to the indigenous races of America, but are extremely frequent in the representations of gods both in Central America and in Peru." Even to-day, we are told, "one of the singular things about the people of the isthmus [of Panama] is that there is a large sprinkling of blonde-haired, blue-eyed European-like men and women in all the Indian tribes that live near these great stone ruins, right along the mountainous provinces that face the Pacific, in Guerrero, Oaxaca, Soconusco, Guatemala, and Honduras, and even in the more northerly Yucatan." We read further:

> "This Europeanism of feature, skin, and hair is too wide-spread and too constant to be explained on the favorite theories popular among white men in Central America; most of the friars were Spanish and dark; the English buccaneers were too few and too coastal in their habits to go so far; and the German settlers, the last resort, are too recent to account for anything ethnological in this region; the Indian physiognomy is recognized by all observers to be far more persistent than the European, which usually disappears in the second generation of cross-breeds. Only a very ancient infiltration can explain the persistency of this Europeanism, and even blonde Europeanism, in this region. It is marked on the story of those bearded white gods that founded Central American civilizations, and that came over the ocean and then westward along the isthmus.
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> "It is the same with the Pacific coast of South America. Most of the civilizations were initiated by bearded white strangers from the ocean, many of them like Manco Capac, the founder of the Inca dynasty, and Viracocha, the oceanic deity of the Aymaras, and of Tiahuanaco, being golden-haired. And among the faces of gods and kings and nobles represented on the vases found in the graves there is a considerable proportion highly European and only a very small proportion that are oblique-eyed. In large public and private collections that I have examined the European-like faces seemed to predominate. So did the representations of sea-scenes, sea-denizens, and sea-gods seem to predominate. Even Manco Capac, long before the Inca dynasty and empire which he founded had approached the ocean, acknowledged its oceanic basis and origin. On the terraces of his palace near Cuzco there is a rude carving; and when carefully examined it is found to represent a creature half-woman and half-fish, like our mythical mermaids.
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> "All these facts have to be taken together in order to find an explanation of any one of them. The Europeanism, much of it blonde or golden-haired, is confined to the coasts of the Pacific Ocean or the ranges near to it, just as the stone culture, and especially the great-stone culture, is confined. Here, too, and here alone, we find American empires and a rich development of barbaric civilization—the first conditions for the erection of such great stone monuments. Here, too, and here alone, we find the tradition universal of bearded white gods founding these empires and civilizations, and bearded white gods that came across the ocean. It is clearly the Pacific Ocean; for it is only two narrow strips on its coast in America that exhibit these phenomena. And, just as clearly, it is not the Japanese or Chinese or Hindus or Egyptians that supply the bearded and often golden-haired strangers."

Only great oceanic warriors and navigators with a blonde strain in their European humanity and with megalithic art in their hands, asserts Dr. Brown, can have migrated in sufficient numbers to impress this Europeanism and this art upon an alien race. The only people in or about the Pacific who fulfil these conditions, he further argues, are the Polynesians:

> "They are acknowledged to be Caucasian, that is, European in origin. Their children have frequently bronzy hair, up till puberty; while many families have hair always red. Undoubtedly the first race in Polynesia was from Europe, and had a large sprinkling of blondes in its ranks. The last comers into the region were from Southern Asia, and brought the aristocratic negroid nostrils and lips with them from Melanesia. As their islands kept sinking they streamed off in their oceanic canoes in all directions; many must have made eastward to the coasts of America, and, with their skill in war, carved empires for themselves, and thus gave a basis for the development of the indigenous textile, ceramic, and metal arts, and for the megalithic art that they introduced. Thus and thus alone can be explained the European and even blonde streak down the Pacific coast of America, and the appearance of negroid lips and nose in the sculptures that represent the ancient rulers of Central America.
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> "But there is a second movement involved in this primeval immigration. The coast of Peru lost its rains many millenniums ago; but the ranges still got them; and had the empires on the coast left the trees and bushes on these mountains untouched their land would not have become the desert it is. But they cut and cut till the rains rushed down only in temporary torrents and the people had to seek sustenance elsewhere; those that had the Polynesian seacraft among them went away north to the coasts of Central America, an easy voyage. For we have many indications of Peruvian influence in the North. The conventional decorations of the façades of Mitla are largely the same as those that adorn the pottery and textiles of Peru; one favorite scheme, the combination of a flight of steps with a spiral, is, as Dr. Uhle, of Lima Museum, has shown, the condor's head of Tiahuanaco, conventionalized and geometrized. . . . . . .
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> "An article could easily be filled with these manifest derivations of Central American conventions from Peru. If confirmation of this Peruvian influence were needed, it would be found in the representations of the head and neck of a llama that I came across on an ancient pottery in Yucatan and Tabasco and on an ancient wooden drum from Tlascala, the ally of Cortez against the Aztecs. This American camel is to be seen only on the lofty sierra of Peru and Bolivia, and can not live at a lower level."

HOW COLLEGE MEN SPELL

IF WE SET UP "the ability to spell according to conventional standards" as a test of literacy, we shall be obliged to condemn our entire school system. Thus speaks Prof. William T. Foster, of Reed College, Portland, Ore., who tries to save our reputation by a plea for the simplification of spelling. Any one who doubts the truth of his generalization needs only to be told that in 10,000 short themes at Bowdoin College 2,005 errors were noted. And a recent report on the entrance examinations in English at Harvard issued by the University Publication Office gives "further evidence that the best graduates of our public schools do not know how to spell." Careful tests at several colleges for the past three years, the writer continues, in *The Journal of Educational Psychology* (April), show that over 25 per cent. of the students can not spell such common words as *licorice, existence, recommend, descendant, sieve, annulled, villain;* 50 per cent. failed on *accommodate, occurrence, stationary, referred, rhythm.* An analysis of the test made at Bowdoin is here given:

"The writers represent 140 preparatory schools in 15 different States, and the data was collected by five clerks, who were instructed to make note of every error, and who had no desire to prove anything in particular by the final results. These results are worth more than dictated spelling-lessons, because there is little advantage in knowing how to spell a word unless one wishes to use it in writing; tho this idea no doubt seems heretical to managers of world's expositions and other irresponsible bodies, which have of late revived the old-fashioned spelling bee. Unlike formal spelling-lessons, these 10,000 themes approximate the conditions under which men use the written language in daily life, and seem, in other respects, sufficiently typical and extensive to offer a safe basis for generalization.

"The following table summarizes the results:

SPELLING ERRORS OF THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS IN TEN THOUSAND THEMES.

Words misspelled, 1,961.
Words having two errors each, 44.
Total number of errors, 2,005.

CLASSIFIED AS TO APPARENT CAUSES OF ERROR.

Carelessness		467
Mispronunciation		259
Insertion of silent letters	853	388
Omission of silent letters		465
Order of *ie* and *ei*		31
Confusion of *-al* and *-le*		33
Confusion of *-ent* and *-ant*		24
Confusion of *-se, -ce, -ze*		44
Confusion of *-able, -ible, -ance, -ence*		28
Spelling *-er* sound as pronounced		167
Due to all other causes, including doubtful cases		99
Total		2,005

"Of the 2,005 errors, 467, or 23 per cent., were due to carelessness. When a student of higher mathematics allows two plus four to make seven, the error can not be charged to ignorance of fundamental operations. No more can such spellings as *intelgent, crunb, an* (for *and*) be charged to ignorance of conventional spelling. In tracing the causes of inability to spell, therefore, these 467 mistakes must be ignored.

SIGNS OF THE LATER CENTRAL AMERICAN RACE.

The conquerors of the "White Gods" had the negroid type of face—thick lips and sloping brows.

"Of the remaining errors, 259 were apparently due to mispronunciation. The students carefully spelled *atheletics, goverment, suprise, seperate, dormatory, devine, quandry* as they spoke these words, but they were faithful to unapproved pronunciations. The present wide-spread recognition among schools of the need of securing clear, accurate spoken English, with painstaking enunciation, will diminish the number of spelling errors due to faulty speech, increase the proportion of errors due to other causes, and thus render even more conspicuous the present discrepancy between our correct symbols and our correct speech."

VASES FROM PERUVIAN GRAVES.

The designs of the decorations resemble similar designs found in ancient buildings in Central America, and are thought to show that the ancient peoples of both lands had a common origin.

It is a "vain expectation," this writer thinks, that greater care in pronunciation will greatly reduce the difficulties of spelling. For even knowing the correct sound does not imply knowledge of the symbols representing them. Going on:

"The largest class of errors in spelling consists of 465 words from which silent letters were omitted. Such spellings as *begining* (found 26 times), *necesary, condem, thot, releas, mision, knoledge* are in the direction of phonetic spelling; that is to say, they come nearer to representing our speech than the approved forms, and find abundant analogies among the approved forms of other words. From the standpoint of an ideal language, most of these 465 incorrect forms were preferable to the correct forms.

"The opposite error is the insertion of silent letters. Among the 388 members of this class, the following are typical: *Amoung, deffinition, occassion, charachter, proffession, harmfull, schould, comming.* Nearly all of the errors in this group come about apparently through the more or less conscious effort of the student to spell according to analogies with approved spellings that are precisely as irrational and wasteful. But in English spelling, as a general rule, he who reasons is lost. These two classes of errors—those due to the omission of silent letters in the direction of an ideal system, and those due to the insertion of silent letters through analogies with correct forms—comprize 853, or 55 per cent., of the total real errors in spelling. The remaining errors, as the table shows, were for the most part due to the confusion of various endings that are pronounced alike but spelled differently."

Various conclusions may be drawn from this test. Among them—

"One tends to support the contentions of those who hold that the reforms thus far proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board would not accomplish all that is sometimes claimed by those unacquainted with the movement; for it may be noted that only 155 of the 2,005 misspellings occur in words contained in the lists first recommended by the Board. On the other hand is the highly significant fact that 76 per cent. of the errors in spelling were clearly due to the chaotic condition of a language in which correct spelling fails to represent correct speech. So far, therefore, as this study may be regarded as a safe basis for generalization, it proves that the majority of the difficulties that confront the fittest intellects among grown-up spellers, because of which they must be dubbed illiterate, according to conventional standards, in spite of long years of school drill—the majority of these troubles, it is clear, would disappear with a conservative extension of the principles of simplification advocated by the Simplified Spelling Board."

OUR ART PATRONS OF THE DEAD

NOW THAT the recently agitated art world is set at peace by the final disposition of Rembrandt's "Mill" it is time for some philosophical reflections. "The Mill," as has been widely published, has become the property of Mr. Widener, of Philadelphia. This fact, of course, implies the removal of the picture from England. The loss has been amply bemoaned, but like a sensible people, the English have found some compensating reflections to sustain them. A member of the Royal Academy points out that the present rage for gambling in pictures is "not a sign of any true love of art." It is, he avers, "only the sign of a love of possession." The London *Times* thinks he is perfectly right, and goes on to expound what it believes the picture-gambling of to-day amounts to. It places the rich collector of pictures in the same category as the stamp-collector, allured by the two elements of the game—costliness and rarity. In both cases his motive is the desire to possess what is beyond the reach of others. But there is another side:

> "The real lover of art desires to enjoy it more than to possess it, to enjoy it like the spring or the flowers of the field without even considering the question of its ownership. The masterpieces of the great ages of art could be enjoyed only in this manner, for, like the beauties of nature, they were beyond the reach of the collector. Not even an American millionaire could collect Greek temples or Gothic cathedrals, and it is only when the artistic power of a society begins to decline, when it no longer expresses itself naturally through architecture, the mistress of all the arts, but turns to the production of specialized and private works for the individual, that the collector comes into being and becomes the chief patron of the artist.
>
> "But at first he is at least the patron of living men, and buys their works because he enjoys the art of his own time. The decadence must advance much further before he becomes, as now, mainly the patron of the dead. Then he confesses himself plainly to be a collector of rarities more than a lover of art. The work of an old master is precious to him because nothing like it can be produced again. It belongs to the past, and it is possible for the few to have a monopoly of the great pictures of the past, whose reputation is established by the consent of generations. They can not have such a monopoly of the pictures of the present, which constantly increase in number and about which it is easy for any one without any strong taste of his own to make costly mistakes."

Lest any one should think that this writer's teeth have been set on edge by a diet of sour grapes he proceeds to add further proof to his case by appeal to the very past ages whose work is now so eagerly sought. Thus:

> "The great ages of art have usually been lacking to a fault in respect for the art of the past, not so much because they were arrogant as because they were absorbed in the art of their own time. They were filled with a desire to express themselves, and they had the artist's indifference, or even hostility, to forms of expression different from their own. But, besides this, they did not make the sharp distinction made nowadays between what is art and what is not art. Their aim was to make everything, whether churches or furniture or pots and pans, suitable for its purpose, and if possible expressive of its purpose, both in structure and in ornament, if it was ornamented at all.
>
> "This desire for expression, this superfluous energy which turned use itself into beauty, caused nearly everything to be a work of art. Thus, when beauty and utility were so closely related to each other, there was no compunction about destroying the beautiful things of the past, if a more useful substitute could be produced. A Norman Cathedral was 'scrapped' in the prime of Gothic as we 'scrap' old battle-ships or motor-cars, and probably its beauty was questioned because it was inferior in utility to the new Gothic churches. It seemed obsolete altogether, and its practical defects, its darkness and narrowness, and comparative structural timidity, made it seem positively ugly to a new generation that had learned to express itself with more structural daring. Thus there was a great deal of wasteful destruction; but at any rate the present was not dominated by the past, and the love of art manifested itself in the production of new works, not in the hoarding of old ones."

LEADING DRAMATIC STUDENTS OF THE CONSERVATORY OF TOKYO.

Women are expected to be instrumental in the regeneration of the Japanese stage, and the stage is hoped to better the condition of Japanese women. But how? asks a French writer.

The moral of all this can appeal only to those who wish to see the art of to-day a living and flourishing thing. This can not happen, we are told, unless we "learn to respect the art of our own time":

> "We can do that only if we understand that it is, or ought to be, precious to us because it expresses the character and aims of our own time, and because we are all concerned in that expression. The rich patron of dead artists takes a pride in mere possession because he is lacking in the proper pride of expression. If he had that, he would try to make his house not a museum of rarities, but an expression of his own idea of what a beautiful house ought to be. And he would know that a house of our time ought in structure and ornament alike to belong to our time; otherwise it is not expressive, but merely imitative.
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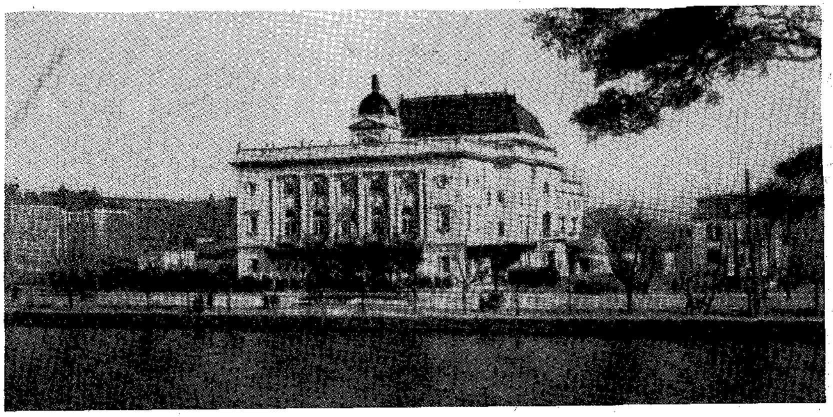
> "The rich man may say that he prefers the art of the past because it is the best he can get; but he has his duty to the art of the present, and that



THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATER OF TOKYO.

Built at a cost of $750,000 at the inspiration of Mme. Sada-Yacco and her husband, who adopted Western ideas during their visit here several years ago.

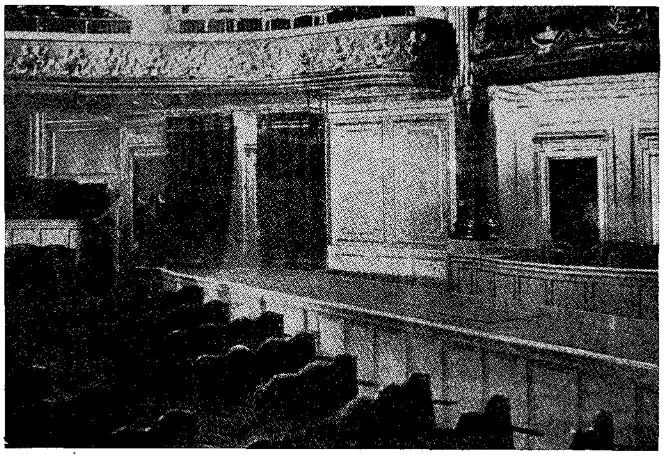
can not be worthy of his support unless he supports it. If he buys old masters until such time as a modern master equal to them shall appear, the modern master will not appear, any more than the motor-cars of the present would have appeared if no one had bought the more tentative motor-cars of the past. Our rich men are ready enough in their support of mechanical enterprise, because they share the common pride in the mechanical achievements of the time, and so mechanical enterprise flourishes. But we have no common pride in the artistic achievement of our time, no desire, apparently, that our age should express itself worthily, and that is the reason why artistic enterprise is so desultory and bewildered. It is not encouraged because its very nature is misunderstood.

"Often the art of the present is condemned as inferior to the art of the past merely because it is different. But if it is to express the present it must be different; must be full of surprizes and experiments that may at first sight seem disagreeable to those whose taste is altogether formed upon the art of the past. We must rid our minds of the notion that there is an absolute excellence to be found in the art of any period, an excellence that is to be expected in the art of another period. We must understand that all good art has a peculiar character that belongs to its own time and race, and can not be revived. Our chief concern with art is to encourage the artistic expression of our own time and race, and only by doing that can we attain to a real understanding of art and delight in it."

A WESTERN THEATER IN JAPAN

WHILE JAPAN has been quick to catch up most of the Western ideas that promised material advancement, she has lagged, however, in her response to suggestions offered by our theatrical art. It was nearly ten years ago that Mme. Sada-Yacco visited America and initiated us into the mysteries of Japanese acting. When she returned to Tokyo she tried to carry there the innovation of Western ideas, but met many obstacles, as we learn from Mr. J. C. Balet who writes in *L'Illustration* (Paris). The upper classes took no interest in the stage, "contenting themselves with attending the performances of the *no* and of lyric dances." There was no "respectable" theater; "the only semblance of a house for a dramatic performance was to be found in filthy halls parading as theaters, but more like disgusting barracks where one listened to miserable versions of the dramas of the old *kabouki.*" Mme. Sada-Yacco and her husband, Mr. Kawakami, were, fortunately, friends and protégés of Prince Ito, and with his influence, backed up by the support of two enormously wealthy citizens of Tokyo, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Okura, they have succeeded in building a large theater absolutely up to date. The writer thus describes the building:

"Begun in 1908, the *Teikoku-za* opened its doors to the public March 1, 1911. It cost $750,000. It is situated in the most fashionable part of Tokyo, overlooking the grounds of the Imperial Palace. The style is called *Renaissance* and is said to be the copy of a large European theater, but to our Occidental eyes the exterior seems very heavy and overloaded. The interior is rather attractive, but several great mistakes in construction have been made. The short distance from the stage to the end of the auditorium, for instance, prevents the spectators on the third and fourth balconies from either hearing or seeing the actors.



INTERIOR OF THE NEW TOKYO THEATER.

The actors walk along the platform from the curtained doors to the stage, instead of entering from the wings. So much is retained of the traditional theater of Japan.

"Otherwise the *Teikoku-za* is fairly comfortable, extremely so, if compared to the old theaters, where the spectators squatted in their chairs and ate and smoked and drank all day long or ran from their seats to the stage and back again as often as they pleased. This theater is not built for the great masses such as we have in Europe. But perhaps the public will miss its habitual arrangements and return to its old haunts once the novelty of the new venture has worn off.

"The mural decorations are beautiful and have been executed by Wada, who studied art in France and who shows a very harmonious blending of Japanese and French tendencies."

A DIMMING STAR.

Until the recent innovations by Mme. Sada-Yacco, this actor has played the leading feminine rôles in Japanese theaters, where conditions similar to those of Shakespeare's day have prevailed.

The stage, like that of our lamented New Theater, is rotative, and the curtain does not have to be lowered in changing the stage setting. One concession is made to tradition. Thus:

"It is the *hana-michi* or flower path, a sort of a passage leading from the stage to the end of the auditorium, by way of the audience. The principal characters in a play make their entrance through this passage, transporting the wings into the audience, as it were.

"Attached to the Imperial Theater is the dramatic school for women which was founded by Sada-Yacco four years ago. The young graduates are destined to replace the actors who have taken female parts hitherto. It is only in the last ten years, in fact, that women have been allowed to appear on the stage. The present school has a very lofty purpose, and proves it by accepting as students only highly educated girls of the best families. Women are to be instrumental in the regeneration of the stage, while the stage is to help better the condition of Japanese women—an original and novel idea, which, to our Occidental minds, seems almost a paradox."

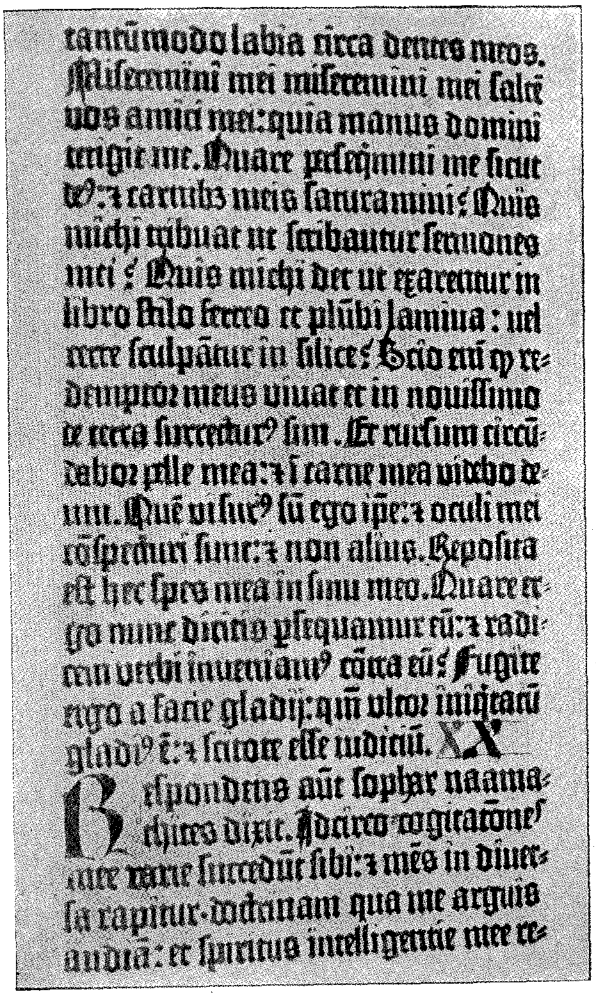
The author remarks further that the plays on the opening night were "very poor" and quotes a Japanese critic as saying that "we have not a single good drama in Japan, and if we had, there would be no actor capable of acting it." The author also adds that besides plays and actors, Japan is sorely in need of a good public capable of appreciating the work done at the Imperial Theater.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DISPATCHES from England apprize us of the resurgence of the Bacon-Shakespeare matter. The key to the mystery of the authorship of Shakespeare's plays is sought in no less a place than the bottom of the river Wye. Leading in the search is an American, Dr. Orville W. Owen of Detroit, who claims to have found a cipher directing him to this spot; and he has enlisted the aid and encouragement of the Duke of Beaufort, on whose property is the interesting location. A cache has actually been found in the river at this spot and excavations are in progress with the hope of finding concealed the secret that Bacon is supposed to have thus hidden.

PRIZING THE BIBLE

If our various interests in life are to be measured by the money we spend on them, the observant foreigner must add religion to the list of American extravagances. As if in celebration of the tercentenary of the publication of the King James version of the Scriptures, a copy of the Gutenberg Bible brought $50,000 in New York City a few days ago. This record sale was made on the first day of the dispersal of the far-famed Hoe Library, and the amount brought by this copy of the work of the great German printer is the greatest ever paid for a book in the world's history. On April 25, one day later, Carnegie Hall, New York, was filled with "one of the largest, most serious, and most reverent audiences," assembled to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James Version. Since bibliomania is in the air at present it is not overlooked by reporters of this meeting that the Bible from which one of the speakers read was a first edition of the King James Version now in the possession of the American Bible Society. Concerning the sale of the Gutenberg Bible the New York *Evening Post* speaks with particular satisfaction:

> "The sale of the Gutenberg Bible for the record-breaking sum of $50,000 is likely to be the best remembered, if not the most memorable, event of the tercentenary year of the Authorized English translation. How fitting an episode it is is apparent when we reflect that the prime purpose of that translation, as well as of Gutenberg's invention, was to put books into the hands of the people. It would have been interesting to be able to watch the faces of Wyclif, Gutenberg, and Caxton as they saw this particular copy of a Latin version of the Bible gradually coming within reach of the highest bidder. Their energy in the work of translating and printing could not but have received a great impetus. At the same time, there is for us the comforting assurance that future generations will form their judgment of us partly from the circumstance that the most highly prized volume of our day was the Bible. How fortunate this is, and that we are not to go down the ages as frenzied bidders for, say, 'The Game and Playe of Chesse'!"



tantūmodo labia circa dentes meos.
Miſeremini mei miſeremini mei ſaltē
uos amici mei: quia manus domini
tetigit me. Quare perſequimini me ſicut
deus: ⁊ carnibus meis ſaturamini? Quis
michi tribuat ut ſcribantur ſermones
mei? Quis michi det ut exarentur in
libro ſtilo ferreo et plūbi lamina: uel
certe ſculpantur in ſilice? Scio enī q̄ re-
demptor meus uiuat et in nouiſſimo
de terra ſurrecturus ſim. Et rurſum circū-
dabor pelle mea: ⁊ in carne mea uidebo de-
um. Quē uiſurus ſū ego ipſe: ⁊ oculi mei
conſpecturi ſunt: ⁊ non alius. Repoſita
eſt hec ſpes mea in ſinu meo. Quare er-
go nunc dicitis perſequamur eū: ⁊ radi-
cem uerbi inueniamus contra eū? Fugite
ergo a facie gladii: quoniā ultor iniquitatū
gladius eſt: ⁊ ſcitote eſſe iudiciū. XX
Reſpondens autē ſophar naama-
thites dixit. Idcirco cogitationes
mee uarie ſuccedunt ſibi: ⁊ mens in diuer-
ſa rapitur. Doctrinam qua me arguis
audiam: ⁊ ſpiritus intelligentie mee re-

THE TEXT OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE.

It was the first important book printed from movable type, and dated 1450–55. It is written in Latin and printed in Gothic characters, the citation here chosen being from Job 19 : 23.

BINDING OF THE GUTENBERG BIBLE.

This is not sumptuous, the two volumes being in the contemporary oak boards, covered with pigskin, with twenty ornamental metal bosses and eight clasps.

The King of England and the President of the United States both sent letters to the tercentennial meeting, the latter bearing this message:

> "I desire to express my deep interest in the recognition which is being taken in this country of so notable an event as the three hundredth anniversary of the King James Version of the English Bible.
>
> "The publication of this version of the Holy Scriptures in the year 1611 associates it with the early colonies of the English people upon this continent. It became at once the Bible of our American forefathers. Its classic English has given shape to American literature. Its spirit has influenced American ideals in life and laws and government.
>
> "I trust that this celebration may continue and deepen the influence of the Bible upon the people of this Republic."

Ambassador Bryce was present and read King George's letter "expressing his sympathy for the joint commemoration of a great event." It follows:

> "I rejoice that America and England should join in commemorating the publication three hundred years ago of that version of the Holy Scriptures which has so long held its own among English-speaking peoples. Its circulation in our homes has done more, perhaps, than anything else on earth to promote moral and religious welfare among old and young on either side of the Atlantic.
>
> "The version which bears King James's name is so clearly interwoven in the history of British and American life that it is right we should thank God for it together. I congratulate the President and people of the United States upon their share in this our common heritage."

In his own behalf Ambassador Bryce spoke of the "simplicity, dignity, and the beauty of the language of the version," and declared that the "excellence of the greatest English writers could be traced to their knowledge of the diction of the Bible." Among these John Bright and Abraham Lincoln were particularly named. As the New York *Tribune* reports him he continued:

> "Speaking here to an audience of Americans, I will ask you again to remember the profound significance of the epoch in which the English Bible appeared. There was then one English nation. It has since been divided, but this English version is the cherished possession of Americans no less than of those who still dwell in the old home. Our common reverence for it has been a link between all the English-speaking peoples in four great continents, the strength of which has grown more and more evident and precious as the memories of old misunder-

standings and bickerings have melted away in the consciousness of a deepened unity and the sense of loftier duty to mankind.

"In the message which I have read to you this evening from the King of Great Britain, the English spoken is truly called 'our common heritage.' It is such a heritage which we can turn to the best account by showing ourselves pervaded by the spirit of the teaching which the gospels contain.

"The sacred words enjoining peace and good-will among men had stood in the pages of this book as an unceasing protest adrest to all nations against hatred and against strife, the child of hatred, a protest sometimes unheeded in moments of passion, yet never silent and now in this milder age falling, as we hope, upon more attentive ears. 'Their line is gone out throughout all the earth, and their voice to the end of the world.'"

FAILURE OF THE REVIVAL OF HINDUISM

WE OFTEN hear of the attempt now being made throughout Asia by the doctrinaires of Hinduism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Shintoism, and other Eastern religions, to make over their sacred Scriptures in the light of modern knowledge; but we seldom stop to ask whether this process actually avails in the long run. A Hindu gentleman, on surveying social conditions in India's most enlightened province—Bengal—answers this question for us in an emphatic negative in *The Indian Review* (Madras), saying, in so many words, "It can not, I am afraid, be hoped that better progress will be made and along right lines until the leaders of the community will make up their minds to act according to rational principles and will not attempt to bolster up their action by more or less unreasoning appeals to the *Shastras*." This writer criticizes the reformers who seek their authority from the books which the opposition cites as sanctioning the very pernicious practises which the reformers wish to stamp out, because after almost a half-century of this procedure, very little progress has been made in Bengal. Speaking in general terms about the social reform movement, he says:

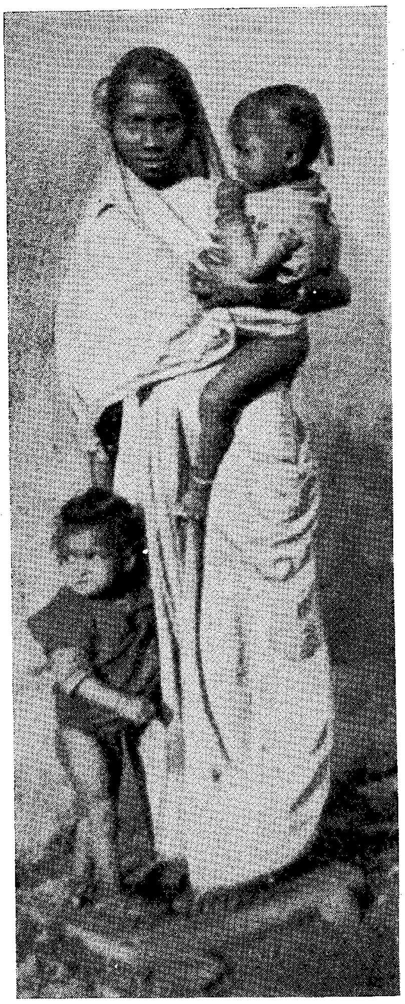
UNEQUAL MATING IN BENGAL.

The husband is thirty-five, but the wife only seven years old.

"I do not think that the sum total comes to very much, and I am afraid that many of the efforts have been wrongly directed and the ideals aimed at in many cases are altogether false and wrong."

Pointing to the propaganda to abolish enforced widowhood, the writer shows the folly of depending upon broken reeds:

"In the matter of the remarriage of widows very little progress appears to have been made in the last thirty or forty years. Altho the great Pandit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar proved many years ago that the remarriage of Hindu widows is approved by the Hindu *Shastras*, yet there was much commotion in Hindu society in Calcutta when two prominent citizens not long ago arranged the remarriage of their young widowed daughters; and various attempts were made to outcaste them and those who countenanced and approved of their action."



ONE OF THE LITTLE MOTHERS OF BENGAL.

Herself only 14, she has a son two years old and a daughter aged ten months.

Indeed, it appears that any progress made in India is in the face of the *Shastras*, and not in virtue of them. As to the causes now working for India's advancement:

"Some little progress has undoubtedly been made in Bengal, at least among the educated and cultured classes, in the matter of early marriage; but it must, I am afraid, be admitted that the advance which has been made has been forced on these classes by various extraneous circumstances and has not been adopted by them on account of any real and enlightened desire for reform. It is true that Bengali girls belonging to the educated classes are now generally married at the age of 12, 13, or 14 years, and not at the age of 9, 10, or 11 years, as they usually were two or three decades ago, but this is not because the leaders of Bengali society are persuaded that it is necessary and desirable that girls should be married at the former and not at the latter age; but because it is becoming year after year more difficult to get suitable bridegrooms for them at the earlier age and much time has to be lost in settling the terms. The exigencies of university education have raised the age of marriage of young men; and the possession of university degrees has raised their prices in the marriage market. It is therefore more and more difficult for fathers of girls to get suitable bridegrooms for them, and even when a suitable young man has been found, much time has to be spent, and, in many cases, engagements have to be broken off, because the father, or rather the mother, of the young man (for in these matters the ladies are more unconscionable than the men, and unfortunately they also possess the more potent voice and influence) is not satisfied with what the unfortunate father of the bride can scrape together with great difficulty to endow the young couple."

Traveling, too, is exerting its influence by purging society of obnoxious prejudices. But in the face of all these progressive agencies, the Hindu Mrs. Grundy continues to be capricious and unreasonable. To cite from this bold writer:

"It is somewhat curious that altho those who affect ultra-conservatism in social matters affect to look askance at people who have crossed the black waters, it is not so much the fact of going to a European country, as the adoption of European habits of life, that puts one out of the pale of Hindu society. You may go to Europe or America or Japan over and over again, but if after you return you conform even only outwardly to the usages of Hindu society, you are allowed to call yourself a Hindu and intermarriage with members of your family is not interdicted. But wo betide him who publicly or openly adopts the European mode of life! He is outcasted and all intermarriages with members of his family are forbidden. It is this want of sincerity in respect of social matters which appears to me to be one of the worst signs of Hindu society in Bengal. You may do things which are repugnant to Hinduism, but if you do not openly admit doing it, your neighbors will affect to shut their eyes; but if another man does the very same thing and will have the courage to say openly that he has done it, then he will be tabooed."

CATHOLICS AND THE Y. M. C. A.

When EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was on the Pacific Coast he exprest his disapproval of the laws governing the Y. M. C. A. that exclude Jews and Roman Catholics from active membership in that body. He even wrote a letter to a prominent Y. M. C. A. official to that effect, besides giving public expression to his views in an address at Reno, Nev. Jews and Catholics who ally themselves with the Y. M. C. A. do so as associate members with all the privileges of active members, except those of voting and holding office. Their disqualification arises in the expression of the Y. M. C. A. constitution which admits to active membership "members in good standing of evangelical churches." Mr. Roosevelt wishes to "protest in the strongest manner of which I am capable against any continuance of that policy." He adds that "as a matter of simple justice" this should be changed. *The Monitor* (Catholic, San Francisco) prints Mr. Roosevelt's letter, addrest, it says, "to the Y. M. C. A. through one of its leading officials":

> "The longer I have lived the more thoroughly I have become convinced of the admirable type of work done by the Y. M. C. A. I feel that not only should it appeal to Christians of all denominations, but to men who are not professing Christians. You doubtless remember, how, when I was Police Commissioner, I obtained through you a very valuable recruit to the police force in the person of a young Jew, who was affiliated with the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. It seems to me both unwise and ungenerous to bar Catholics from admission to directorships on Y. M. C. A. boards. I did not know that such was the custom, but am now informed that it is. I feel that it is of the utmost importance to this country that our people who are straight and decent shall associate together as much as possible without regard to theological differences, and from my own knowledge of Y. M. C. A's I know that no Catholic is denied any privilege therein accorded to any Protestant, and that no man has any species of religion thrust upon him, but is simply given the opportunity to get it if he wishes. Therefore I can not see why such a discrimination as that mentioned should be continued. It can not serve any useful purpose, and it does cause irritation. Wherever a Catholic priest or layman is in hearty sympathy, as I know many Catholic priests and laymen are, with the purposes and work of the Y. M. C. A., I believe that they should be admitted to directorships and to every other position of influence just as freely as Protestants. I wish this could be brought before the proper governing board of the Y. M. C. A., and I shall be glad to have you forward this letter to whoever is the proper person to see it."

Catholics are "bound to be grateful for his action in the matter," says *The Monitor* editorially. Because—

> "In the first place, we are merely human, after all, and we resent duplicity and double-dealing. Duplicity and double-dealing is what we have been receiving from the Y. M. C. A.
>
> "But there is a worthier motive, a broader view of the matter; as Mr. Roosevelt expresses it in his letter, 'it is of the utmost importance to this country that our people who are straight and decent shall associate together as much as possible without regard to theological differences.' In fact, we can no more say that we, as part of the social body, are independent of the Y. M. C. A., than that the Y. M. C. A. is independent of us. We are in the world and of the world; we need each other. The Young Men's Christian Association needs us; its work can be wonderfully facilitated and broadened by the cooperation of Catholics. We all honor it for the good it does—unmistakable good, in caring for young men safeguarding them, surrounding them with an atmosphere of health and purity. As Father Cantwell, editor of the Newark, N. J., *Monitor*, said last week, 'We must express our admiration for its wonderful power of organizing, its boundless energy, and its restless interest in the youth of the land. We could wish that we Catholics had an organization like it on Catholic lines.' In short, the Y. M. C. A. is doing what Catholics ought to be doing; what Catholics, in fact, have more than once attempted (too often in a half-hearted way, we fear) and failed at. Our young men need the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. M. C. A. needs us, if it would develop its usefulness to the fullest extent."

The Boston *Pilot* (Catholic) declares that either the Y. M. C. A. must change its constitution and admit Catholics to voting and offices, "or else it must openly avow itself, as it now stands, before the Catholics of America, narrowly and denominationally sectarian." *The Pilot* rehearses an incident lately occurring in Atlanta, Ga., which induced Archbishop Ireland to take a stand in relation to this question:

> "Some time ago the Y. M. C. A. of Atlanta began a campaign to raise a fund of $600,000 for the purpose of enlarging the facilities and broadening the work of the Association.
>
> "Catholic pastors from their pulpits advised the members of their congregations not to contribute, pointing out that the rules of the Association denied Catholics the right to hold office. To offset this influence, the letter of Archbishop Ireland praising the Association was widely published in the city.
>
> "In his letter to Father Gunn, Archbishop Ireland says that he wrote the letter and contributed $250 with the direct promise of a high official in the Y. M. C. A. that the national meeting would remove the restrictions against Catholics. The national meeting rejected the amendment, and Archbishop Ireland at once notified the Association that he withdrew his indorsement and did not want his letter used again. He was assured that the letter would never be used again. The promise, it is stated, has been constantly violated.
>
> "In the first issue of *The Catholic Bulletin*, of St. Paul, the new archdiocesan organ, there appeared an article explaining the organization, its aims and methods, and a warning to Catholics not to affiliate themselves with it.
>
> "In the New Orleans *Morning Star* of recent date, Archbishop Blenk has seen fit to warn Catholic young men not to affiliate themselves with this organization.
>
> "The consensus of opinion derived from the most authoritative sources ought to determine the attitude of all Catholics toward the Y. M. C. A.
>
> "This society contains all the elements conducive to realize a systematic propaganda detrimental to the spiritual life of a Catholic young man. It encourages the reading of the Protestant Bible and gives to its members tickets to lectures on religious subjects; it bars from active membership and from office those who are not members of one of the Evangelical churches.
>
> "For these reasons the Catholic young man should give it a wide berth and never contribute one cent toward its support."

In so far as the Jewish side of the question is answered by *The Jewish Leader* (New Orleans), "the redoubtable Colonel permitted his loquacity to speed before his common sense." It has this further comment:

> "The Jew is often 'taken in' by Christians, when dollars are required for some purpose or other of a denominational character. Aside from contributing his dollars his interest ceases. He has no business in the management of Christian institutions. Happily, because he is a Jew, he never, that is hardly ever, figures in such management, regardless of Colonel Roosevelt's grandiloquent plea.
>
> "Similar conditions are found in our Jewish Charities, Y. M. H. A., fraternal, and educational affairs. None but Jews need apply.
>
> "It is perfectly proper that religious denominations should form associations for the purpose of furthering the welfare of their particular creeds, and it is also perfectly proper to exclude from the management of these associations all who are not followers of these creeds, tho outsiders may be permitted to participate in some of the conveniences provided for social and physical culture."

We have applied to the Y. M. C. A. for a statement, and they have declined to make one.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Austin, Mary. The Arrow Maker—A Drama in Three Acts. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Duffield & Co.

Bain, F. W. [Translated from the Original Manuscript by]. The Ashes of a God. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 152. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Barnett, Annie, and **Dale,** Lucy. An Anthology of Modern English Prose (1741 to 1892). 12mo, pp. 450. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Belloc, H. On Something. 16mo, pp. 271. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Benson, E. F. Account Rendered. Pp. 367. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911.

Archbishop Benson had three sons, all of them writers. Edward Frederick, the author of the present volume, has come to be known as the "Dodo" man. The number of books to his credit is large. In this volume Mr. Benson has told a very conventional love story. His real strength lies in his character sketches. The book opens with a really delightful description of an English family, some real children, an atmosphere of English country seashore life, a pretty governess, and a hint of a love story involving the eldest son of the family. When Violet inherits an American fortune from a childless uncle, the story loses its refreshing qualities and becomes strictly conventional. Lady Tenby, a neighbor and a matchmaking mother, comes onto the scenes, and with the aid of all kinds of deceit wins the affection of the girl for herself and her son "Ted." When the parted lovers meet again, the "murder is out," and the solution of the difficulties furnishes the dramatic element in the story. Poor Ted, with his loyal and immovable affection, deserved a better mother and a happier fate!

Butler, Samuel. Unconscious Memory. New Edition, entirely reset, with an Introduction by Marcus Hartog. 12mo, pp. 186. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. Panther's Cub. Illustrated. Pp. 411. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911. $1.20 net.

There is no question about the dramatic excellence of this new Castle novel, nor the skill with which it is written; but it seems a pity that so much ability should be content to utilize unwholesome characters with unsavory lives and sordid motives. An unprincipled opera singer—"La Marmora"—just at the zenith of her career, finds herself rivaled by her young and beautiful daughter, lately returned from a convent school. All the cruelty of a selfish woman is brought out by the jealousy that springs from thwarted ambition and love. Fortunately, "Fifi"—more respectably called Virginia—is ignorant of her mother's real character, or lack of it, and her innate purity and innocence protect her in most thrilling and dramatic situations. An engrossing love story is woven around this situation and the climax is strong and satisfactory.

Catherwood, Mary Hartwell. Rocky Fork. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Cattelle, W. R. The Diamond. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: John Lane Co. $2 net.

Colles, William Morris, and **Cresswell,** Henry. Success in Literature. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

FRANCES POWELL,

Author of "An Old Maid's Vengeance."

Dillon, Mary. Miss Livingston's Companion. Illustrated. Pp. 434. New York: The Century Co. 1911. $1.30 net.

The charm of Mrs. Dillon's "Rose of Old St. Louis" is repeated in her present novel. She presents the New York of the time of Hamilton, Burr, Irving, Fulton, and Cooper, with convincing faithfulness and an atmosphere created by a ready introduction of the architectural landmarks and the open-hearted hospitality of the times. There is an absorbing love story developed between Sir Lionel, a young English Baronet, and the mysterious companion of the wealthy and haughty Miss Livingston. Before the attainment of his desires, the young nobleman has to go through many experiences, including false imprisonment, horse-breaking, Indian fighting, and, last but not least, a masquerading sweetheart. The frolic and friendships of the "Lads of Kilkenny" are very touching. The intimate lives of great men are told in interesting style, however much we may deplore the necessary deviation from history in order to meet the dramatic requirements of the story.

Edwards, A. Hart. Translated from the Persian with an Introduction by. Wisdom of the East—The Bustan of Sadi. 16mo, pp. 124. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

Eggleston, George Cary. What Happened at Quasi. Pp. 368. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. 1911. $1.50.

Coincident with its author's regretted death comes this distinctly boy's book, written about boys and for boys, with lots of adventure and the outdoor life that boys love. Quasi is a South Carolina coast plantation, so named because it is not just what it seems. With that as a goal four lads, who are to enter college together in the fall, start on a coast cruise in a new dory—*The Hunkydory*—presented by the father of two of the boys. The wonderful things they see and do, their thrilling adventures, their constant courage and ultimate success will delight the hearts of all boys, large and small. Mr. Eggleston, incidentally, imparts much valuable and interesting information, and

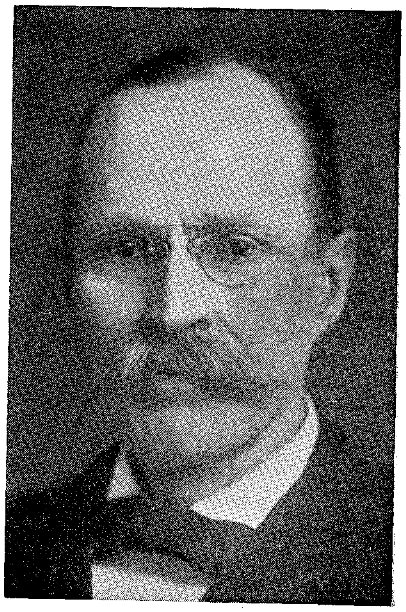
(*Continued on page 894*)

HENRY E. KREHBIEL,

Author of "The Pianoforte and its Music."

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,

Author of "The Obvious Orient."



AMOS KIDDER FISKE,

Author of "The Great Epic of Israel."

A GROUP OF AUTHORS WHO HAVE NEW BOOKS THIS SEASON.

The Story o

This story not only describes the many su much information which the auton will be of advantage to him ı

IN THE FIELD OF MOTOR CARS the Cadillac stands pre-eminent as representing the most advanced development along truly practical lines.

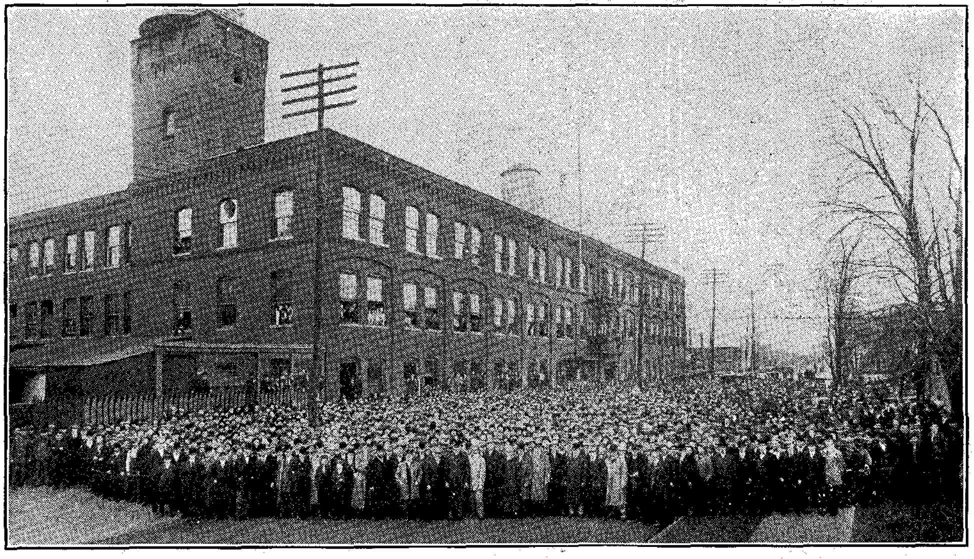
As it stands to-day it embodies principles and methods in construction which have proven their correctness in forty thousand Cadillacs which have preceded it.

To a Cadillac was accorded the distinction:—"The first practical motor car." That this distinction was merited, it is but necessary to direct attention to the fact that notwithstanding those cars (some 2,000 of them) were made nine years ago, not one, so far as we are aware, has been discarded as worn out and unfit for further service. If there be any other car of which the same statement can truthfully be made, we do not know of it.

The Cadillac "Thirty" upon its introduction, in 1908, marked the beginning of a new era in motor-car manufacture. It set aside all pre-existing standards of value. It established the new criterion by which motor values should thenceforth be judged.

This Cadillac represented the solution of the problem of producing the highest type of motor-car, to be sold at a price which theretofore would purchase only mediocrity. It stayed the industry until it could adjust itself to the newly inaugurated condition. The Cadillac had many followers in its wake, but its lead has never been lessened; and after three years its position remains as clearly defined as at its inception. It was the first car to be offered at a so-called "moderate price" which was accepted as a serious competitor to cars selling at more than double its price. It still stands alone in that position. No better evidence can be offered of the correctness of this assertion than that the Cadillac finds a very material share of its purchasers among those discriminating motorists whose ideals had been realized only in cars for which they paid from $3,000 to $5,000 or possibly more.

The success of the Cadillac has been pronounced remarkable. Yet, it is not remarkable—excepting by comparison. Its success is nothing more than what could be expected for a motor-car such as it is. Its success is due to its deserving merit—to the thorough satisfaction and constancy of the service which it has rendered to its users.



NOONTIME AT THE MAIN PLANT

The Cadillac embodies no untried principles in its make-up for the purchaser to try out at his own expense and annoyance. The fitness of every essential part and its ability to perform its functions have been proven in trying service.

Cadillac cars are manufactured almost in their entirety in the great Cadillac plants. These plants include foundries, both iron and brass. They include pattern shops, sheet metal shops, gear cutting shops, and machine shops. They include body building, finishing, enameling, and trimming departments. In these plants are manufactured the motors, the transmissions, the radiators, the hoods, and the fenders. There are also plants for the manufacture of even small parts—capscrews, bolts, nuts, etc.

The equipment of the Cadillac plant in the matter of fine machinery, fine tools, jigs, and fixtures is not equalled in any other motor-car factory in the world—a statement which will be verified by those who have had the opportunity of a personal inspection.

The unrivalled reputation enjoyed by the Cadillac product, the constant and enduring service rendered, the economy of operation and maintenance are not matters of mere chance. They are the logical outcome of Cadillac principles and Cadillac methods.

Of the many distinctive features characteristic of the Cadillac, that of thorough standardization has ever been one of the most pronounced. The advantages of standardization are manifold; a motor-car can not be what it ought to be without it. The disadvantages of its absence can scarcely be calculated.

Standardization means that every individual part is exactly like every other part of its kind, without even the one-thousandth of an inch variation where that degree of accuracy is essential. It means the absolute interchangeability of parts. It means that when for any reason it becomes necessary to replace a part, that part may be ordered from the factory, and that it will fit without the slightest alteration.

In the Cadillac there are 167 parts and 237 operations which are not permitted to deviate to exceed one one-thousandth of an inch,—about one-third to one-half the thickness of a hair—from the prescribed limits of measurement. There are some parts in which the limit of variation permissible is cut down to the h of one one-thousandth.

So accurately is every piece made that thousan of pieces of a kind with thousands of pieces of otl kinds are sent to the various assembling departmeı where they are all "put together" with the use of oı wrenches and screwdrivers—not so much as the fin file or emery cloth being necessary.

Standardization means correct alignment and th the parts will work in perfect harmony. It precluc the possibility of ill fitting joints and bearings. Stan ardization decreases the great power absorbent friction. It limits wear. Standardization reduc "automobile troubles" to a minimum. It brings op ating and maintenance cost down to the lowest not

Standardization produces a quiet and smooth ru ning car. In this respect, the Cadillac is not equal outside of cars selling at two to three times its price and very few of those.

While standardization has reduced wear at fricti points to the lowest possible limit, the car is provid wherever possible with adjustments for taking up aı wear.

The Cadillac is a car manufactured practically und one roof instead of merely an assembly of motor trar mission, frame, axles, etc., obtained indiscriminate here, there, and everywhere that they may be had the lowest price, regardless of quality. This is feature which no buyer can afford to overlook.

The Cadillac Company is prepared to replace aı part of any car it ever built. No Cadillac user was ev obliged to discard his car because of inability to o tain some needed part. No Cadillac user was ev obliged to pay an exorbitant price to have such pa made to special order because the maker had gone oı of the business, had discontinued making parts for o models or had to depend upon some outside part maker to supply them.

The Cadillac "Thirty" has repeatedly demonstrat its speed capabilities at from five to fifty miles an hoı on high gear, and its superior hill climbing abilities a recognized the world over.

It is a sturdy and dependable car. Its motor is tl most powerful of its dimensions ever designed. I strong and substantial construction, the perfect and perfect alignment of its working parts, enable tl maximum of the motor's power to be delivered to tl ground—in marked contrast with flimsily construct cars in which material is skimped to save cost and which the twisting and binding strains consume mu of the power.

The Cadillac has demonstrated its right to the di tinction of being the most carefully built car ev produced. It has demonstrated its right to the d tinction of being the most economical multiple cylind car, both in operation and maintenance. It has d monstrated its right to the distinction of being the mc reliable and the most serviceable car. It has demo strated its right to the distinction of being the great automobile value ever offered.

Motor

The Cadillac motor is entirely different from a other—and to its differences is attributable its superi ity. The use of this type of motor in every four cylinc Cadillac ever made, covering a period of nearly sev years, has failed to develop a single deficiency. On t contrary, as the years go by and their numbers crease, the more pronounced is the conviction that all the essentials that go to make a motor what it oug to be, the Cadillac motor occupies a position uniq and alone.

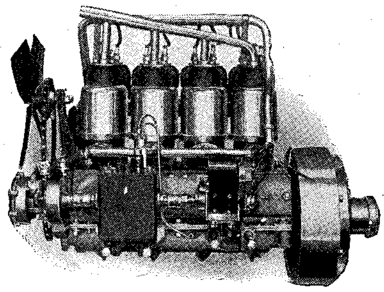
It is constructed upon the "built-up" and "

the Cadillac

or features of the Cadillac car, but it gives
e buyer wants to know and which
atter what car he may favor

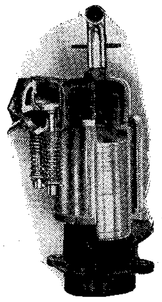
vidual part" principle, a principle conducive to efiency, power, simplicity, smoothness of action, long e and economy. Notwithstanding the advanced anufacturing methods employed in the Cadillac plant, is type of motor is the most expensive to produce. hile that construction may necessitate a higher ling price for the complete car than would be reired were we to build a motor in the ordinary way, e extra cost is compensated for many times over by e greatly increased service and satisfaction it will nder and the lessened expense for operation and aintenance.

It is of the four cylinder, four cycle type, 4½″ linder bore, by 4½″ piston stroke. By the generally cepted method of calculation, it is rated at 32.4 rse-power. This method, however, which considers ly the bore of the cylinders, regardless of the general sign of the motor, the accuracy of its workmanship the fineness with which the multitude of small details e worked out, will be readily realized as totally adequate for determining the power of a Cadillac otor, especially when compared with motors of dinary construction.


CADILLAC "THIRTY" MOTOR

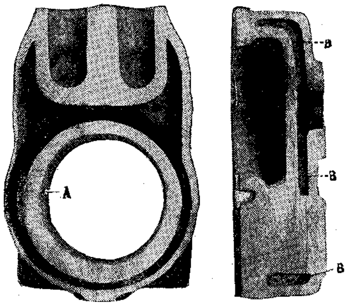
Each cylinder is cast by itself, as are also the cylinder ads which contain the valve chambers. The heads e attached to the cylinders by right and left threaded pples. The water-jackets which surround the cylinrs are of spun copper. By casting each cylinder by elf it enables us to make the walls of uniform thickss, and by applying the copper jackets it leaves unirm space for water circulation, resulting in even oling of the entire cylinder with the resulting adntages.

We show here some of the advantages of our method construction as against the ordinary practice of sting cylinders, valve chambers, and water jackets gether. In the illustration below is shown a cylinder *th valve chamber and water jacket cast integral.* is illustration is made from a photograph taken a cylinder and water jacket cut in two horizontally.


CADILLAC CYLINDER AND COPPER WATER JACKET

Note the even thickness of cylinder wall and uniform space for water circulation

ote the varying thickness of the cylinder wall "A." *ith this condition existing* it will be readily underood that it is impossible for the circulating water to ol the cylinder uniformly. The result is that the contraction and expansion of the metal will be so varying that the bore of the cylinder will not retain perfect roundness. In consequence it will bind the piston at certain points of its travel, and fit so loosely at others that the lubrication is imperfect, that wear is uneven and disastrous and that there is a great waste of fuel with a corresponding loss of power.



ORDINARY CASTING OF CYLINDER WITH WATER JACKET INTEGRAL

Note varying thickness of cylinder walls and uneven water circulating space. Also webs *which interfere with circulation*

In the smaller figure will be seen the webs "B" which are sometimes formed when the two parts of the core used in casting are not held firmly together. This web is sure to obstruct the circulation of the water, causing overheating of the cylinder with its undesirable consequences, and is something that is impossible to detect without destroying the cylinder.

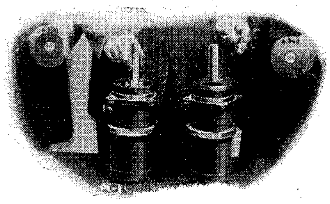
We do not wish to be understood as saying that it is impossible to make such casting correctly, but it is a fact that many are not made correctly.

When cylinders, valve chambers and water jackets are made separately as in the Cadillac, an injury to any one part calls for the replacement of only that particular part at but a moderate cost, while in the case of cylinder, valve chamber and water jacket cast together, and particularly when cast in pairs or all in one, an injury to any one part necessitates taking down the motor, replacing the entire combination casting, and reassembling.

Our cylinders, pistons and piston rings are cast in our own foundry from special grades of metal made after our own formulas, the result of years of experience, experimenting and testing in our own laboratories. The superior qualities of Cadillac castings are so widely recognized and appreciated that for years we have made cylinder, piston and piston ring castings for a number of other automobile manufacturers making the highest-priced cars in America.

The accompanying illustration shows the method of gauging Cadillac cylinders. Every cylinder after being ground must stand this final test. Two gauges are provided. One of them is marked "4.500 Go," meaning that it is exactly four and one-half inches in diameter. The cylinder must be large enough to permit *this gauge to enter.* The other gauge is marked "4.502 Not Go," meaning that its diameter is just two one-thousandths of an inch larger than four and a half inches, but the cylinder must not be so large that it will permit this gauge to enter. If a cylinder is too small to permit the "Go" gauge to enter, the inside is ground until it is the correct size. If the cylinder is large enough to permit the "Not Go" gauge to enter, it is discarded.

When you realize that one gauge is less than a hair's breadth larger in diameter than the other; when you realize that one will enter the cylinder and the other will not; when you realize that there are 237 dimensions in the Cadillac car which are not permitted to vary more than the one one-thousandth part of an inch, which is about half the thickness of the average human hair, then can you form some conception of why Cadillacs are what they are, and why they render the constant service that they do.


How CADILLAC Cylinders are Tested for Accuracy

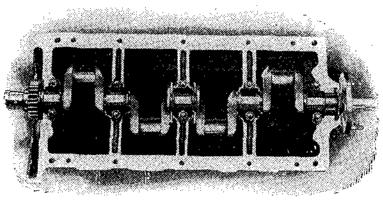
Cadillac pistons are gauged to similar accuracy, a snap gauge, however, being used which gauges the outside diameter of the piston.

The result is that neither cylinders nor pistons can possibly vary in diameter even a hair's breadth. Consequently, ANY piston will fit in ANY cylinder. They do not have to be "paired." If it ever becomes necessary to replace a piston, all the owner has to do is replace the piston. He is not necessarily obliged to replace the cylinder also or possibly a pair of cylinders or the whole four as might be the case where they are *cast in pairs or all together.*

In finishing the cylinders and pistons, we do not stop at simply machining. Every one of them is ground to a polished surface resulting in practically perfect compression and consequently maximum power. The piston rings are finished with the same precision and are also made from our own special formula, differing from that of which the cylinders and pistons are cast. This metal possesses exceptional spring qualities not easily affected by the heat of the motor. Therefore, they retain their efficiency long after the ordinary ring would be rendered practically worthless.

The crank shaft is substantially supported by five large bearings insuring that firmness and rigidity essential to a smooth running, vibrationless and durable motor.

These bearings are of a large surface, made of Babbitt metal with bronze backing. Incidentally, we had occasion to examine the bearings of a car which had traveled 46,000 miles, yet the wear proved not to exceed the one one-thousandth of an inch. Each bearing is made in halves and, should occasion ever require, they may be removed, replaced or adjusted through the hand holes in the crank case without even disturbing the crank shaft.


CADILLAC OIL PAN AND CRANK SHAFT

Note the five large Substantial Bearings
Also showing Oil Wells and Distributing Troughs

The inlet and exhaust valves are all located on the right side of the motor and are operated by the single cam shaft. The valve lifting rods do not bear directly on the cams. The lower end of each rod is provided

(Continued on next page)

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 891.)

even if the boys are rather unusual, they are always manly, thoughtful, and kind, without being "goody-goody."

Eldred, Warren L. Camp of St. Dunstan. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Ely, Helena Rutherfurd. The Practical Flower Garden. Illustrated. Pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1911. $2.

This is the time of year, even in unpropitious weather, when every one who owns a garden is planning for its preparation and care. For all such this volume will be valuable. Mrs. Ely writes from her experiences in her own garden. The illustrations are from photographs, some of them beautifully colored. She is thorough in her descriptions, and explicit in her directions, so that one feels that it is safe to follow her advice with some hopes of ultimate success. There is an adequate discussion of color arrangement, the raising of flowers and trees from seed, the proper fertilizers and remedies to use, the treatment of terraces, and even a detailed account of when and where to plant all kinds of bulbs. Perhaps the most charming part of the whole book is the description of "The Connecticut Garden," a wild garden which has been developed by one of Mrs. Ely's friends. There is much in the book to stimulate enthusiasm and help an ambitious garden lover.

Fogozzaro, Antonio. Leila. Translated by Mary Prichard Agnetti. 12mo, pp. 468. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.35 net.

Foster, William T. Administration of the College Curriculum. 12mo, pp. 390. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Frohman, Daniel. Memories of a Manager. Reminiscences of the Old Lyceum and of Some Players of the Last Quarter Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 234. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

Gade, John Allyn. Cathedrals of Spain. Fully Illustrated. Pp. 265. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. $5.

Perhaps a description of great cathedrals in any country could not come at a more opportune time than this, when we are just beginning to realize that here, in our own city, we are to have an edifice that will rank high with the great cathedrals of the world. Mr. Gade has written a delightful book. In his own words: "To look comprehendingly up at cathedral vaults and spires, one must also look beyond them at the city and the people and times that created them." From this point of view, he has given a description of Salamanca, Avila, Burgos, Leon, Toledo, Segovia, Seville, and Granada, recording the historical conditions that led to their original erection, and to the later destruction and rebuilding of most of them. His powers of description are excellent and his technical terms, used for the benefit of the student, are not frequent enough to prove a detriment to the lay reader. The author dwells on the fact that the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella was, architecturally, the most illustrious epoch of Spanish history. He gives a comprehensive description of each building, with its beauties and monstrosities. "Architecture, like literature," he says, "reflects the sentiments and tendencies of a nation's mind"; also, "It is not until you enter a Spanish church that its power and beauty are felt."

Spain has illustrated, in her cathedrals, periods of art from the early Romanesque through the Renaissance, Gothic, and Moor-

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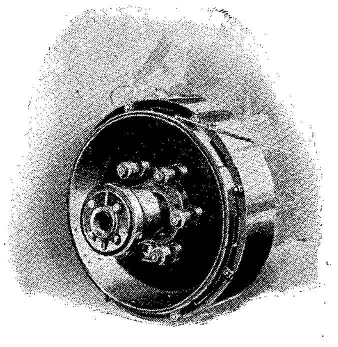
THE STORY OF

Continued from

with a hardened steel roller, and consequently the possibility of wear is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The cooling system used on the Cadillac is not equaled in any other motor car at any price. The radiator is our own design, made in our own factory. It is composed of 150 seamless copper tubes passing vertically through 135 horizontal copper plates,—copper because it radiates or throws off heat better than other metals. In the method of manufacturing we have inaugurated a wide departure from the usual practice of dipping the entire radiator in molten solder after assembling, a practice which is followed to cover poor workmanship and poor material, and a practice which has a decided tendency to reduce the radiating efficiency. The Cadillac method is to confine the solder as closely as possible to the points where the tubes pass through the plates, without covering the plates themselves. By this method we obtain the maximum radiating efficiency. All parts and passages with which the water comes in contact are made of either copper or brass—no iron or steel or other metal subject to rust. Before assembling, each individual tube is tested, and the finished radiator is also tested by air and water pressure. The water circulation is promoted by a gear driven centrifugal pump. The air draft through the radiator is augmented by a ball bearing, belt driven rotary fan. With our radiator construction, the copper jacketed cylinders and uniform water circulating space, we have a system that comes nearest perfection of any that has ever been devised.



The clutch is the leather faced cone type. It is of pressed steel, giving it great strength without needless weight. The ring with which the cone engages is split at eight points of its periphery, and part of each section is sprung inward. This causes the clutch to take hold gradually so that in starting the car there is that noticeable absence of shock and jar characteristic of most cars.

This clutch is devoid of the usual complications. It is extremely simple and requires the least attention of any motor car clutch ever designed. In the matter of efficiency, ease of operation, dependability and service it is not even approached. It requires but a few minutes to remove it, if necessary.

The motor entire is mounted in the chassis frame by our three point suspension plan. By this method, any twisting strains to which the car may be subjected due to uneven road conditions do not materially affect the alignment of the motor and its working parts.

Ignition

In the very essential matter of Ignition the Cadillac is equipped with two separate and complete systems, each with its individual set of spark plugs. Either system is efficient for operating the car, entirely independent of the other.

For one system we use the Bosch high tension magneto.

As an auxiliary ignition, we have adopted the new Delco Distributor System.

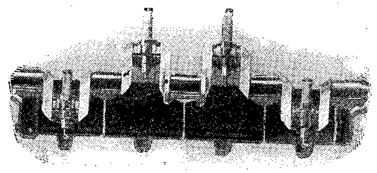
We use this system not merely for starting, but to afford Cadillac users a dependable reserve ignition that can be used for running any distance with satisfactory results.

Lubrication

In the important matter of lubrication, the Cadillac is provided with the most efficient, the most positive and the most economical system ever devised, the oil consumption averaging from 500 to 800 miles per gallon.

A quantity of oil is placed in the oil pan of the crank case. An oil reservoir is placed alongside the motor in this reservoir is located a double acting force pump, the supply from which may be regulated to take care of the motor's requirements. By means of splashers at the end of each connecting rod which dip into the oil at each revolution of the crank, the oil is thrown completely over and upon all the inside working parts of the motor, including main bearings, cylinders, etc.

With the Cadillac system there is no possibility of the oil collecting in either end of the crank case as the sloping troughs on the sides distribute it from one compartment to the other, maintaining a uniform and constant level in each, regardless of road grades, up or down.



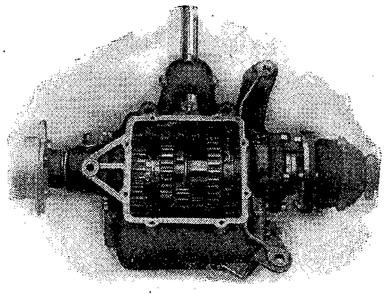
SECTIONAL VIEW OF CADILLAC CRANK CASE AND CRANK SHAFT

Showing Oil Wells and Distributing Troughs

There is another prime advantage. There is not a multiplicity of feed pipes to watch that are liable to become clogged up and result in burned out bearings. On the contrary, there is but one, and if the oil is shown by the sight feed to be feeding properly and the supply in the crank case adequately maintained, there is positive assurance that all bearings taken care of by this system are being perfectly lubricated.

Transmission

The Cadillac transmission is as superior to the usual transmission as the Cadillac motor is superior to other motors. It is more substantial, more positive and by operators of long experience it has been pronounced the most easily operated of any they have ever used. It is our own design, manufactured in our own factory. It is the selective type of sliding gear. There are three speeds forward and reverse, direct on high. The gears, also the transmission shaft and clutch shaft, are made of chrome nickel steel. The construction is Cadillac quality throughout. The utmost skill is exercised in cutting and finishing the gears and other parts according to the Cadillac system of limit gauges which insures hair's-breadth accuracy. These parts are then treated by a special process which gives them extreme strength, toughness and wear resisting qualities.



CADILLAC SELECTIVE TYPE SLIDING GEAR TRANSMISSION

The gear teeth are "backed off" or beveled by machinery especially designed for the purpose. This facilitates the shifting of the gears without the crashing and grinding characteristic of some construction.

The main transmission shaft, the jack shaft and the clutch shaft revolve on five annular ball bearings.

Drive

The drive is direct by special heat treated high carbon steel shaft, fitted with two universal joints

THE CADILLAC

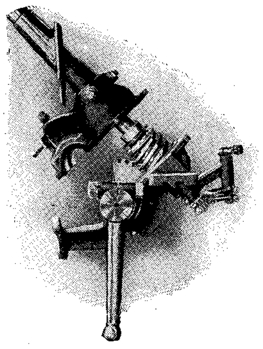
preceding pages

having hardened and ground bushings and pins. The joints are enclosed in spherical housings and run in oil baths. The forward joint, which is telescopic, is so constructed that it is self-centering, resulting practically in the elimination of friction and binding strains characteristic of ordinary construction. The drive shaft revolves on Timken bearings. The torsion member is "V" shaped, tubular. When the car is carrying a normal load the power is transmitted in practically a straight line from the motor to the rear axle, with the result that the maximum of the generated power is delivered to the ground.

The foregoing are some more of the reasons why the Cadillac shows more power than any other car having a motor of its size.

Steering Mechanism

Like most important features of the Cadillac the steering mechanism is different from any other type. It is of our own patented design and manufacture, of the worm and worm gear sector type. The parts are all accurately cut and hardened, and the worm gear is fitted with two ball thrust bearings. The teeth in the middle of the sector, being the ones which are in mesh when the car is driven straight ahead, naturally perform the greatest service and are therefore most susceptible to wear. To compensate for this the center teeth are cut on a slightly less pitch radius so that any wear may be taken up without affecting the upper or lower teeth of the sector; consequently they do not bind when turning corners. We know of no other car equipped with a steering device capable of adjustment to the degree which characterizes our own.



CADILLAC STEERING GEAR

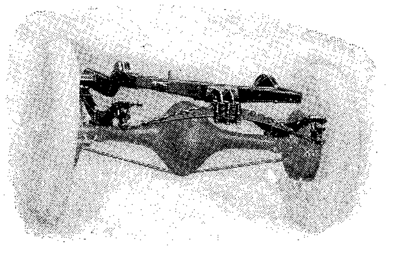
A steering gear that is not provided with proper adjustments is apt to become worn to such an extent that the resulting back lash will make steering both uncertain and unsafe.

The adjustment provision of most gears is simply for original setting at the factories, so that when the parts become worn they must be replaced by new ones. In our mechanism the provision for adjustment is more adequate than will probably ever be required.

Springs

One has but to ride in the Cadillac to fully appreciate its superb riding qualities. It carries its own good road with it. The forward suspension consists of two semi-elliptical springs, 36 inches long by 2 inches wide.

The rear suspension is of the three-quarter platform type, a type which is recognized as the most conducive to comfort, but which makers of cheaply constructed cars cannot afford to use and which few have sufficient knowledge to apply correctly. Like most other features, this is one which the Cadillac Company has perfected to a marked degree.



CADILLAC REAR SPRING SUSPENSION

Axles

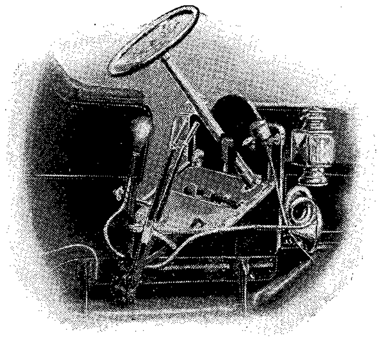
The rear axle is the Timken full-floating type with Timken bearings throughout. This is a type of axle which outside of the Cadillac will be found only on higher priced cars. In this axle the load of the car is carried on the housing, the live axle shafts simply transmitting the power to the rear wheels.

The front axle is drop forged, I-beam section with drop forged yokes, steering spindles, spring perches, and tie rod ends. The front wheels are fitted with Timken bearings.

Brakes

A thoroughly efficient and dependable brake system is one of the greatest essentials to the safety of the motorist.

The Cadillac is equipped with two pairs of powerful, double acting brakes which operate directly on the rear wheel hub drums which are 14 inches in diameter by 2½ inches wide.



Brake and Control Levers

The Cadillac "Thirty" is equipped with the standard form of control. There are no confusing combinations on any one lever; each has its separate and distinct function.

Wheels

The wheels are the best obtainable and equal to those used on the highest priced cars.

Frame

The frame of the "Thirty" is strong and substantially braced. It is made of pressed steel, channel section. All cross members are hot riveted with pneumatic hammers, a process which prevents loosening of the rivets and parts.

Finish

No motor car is better finished than is the "Thirty." Cadillac finish is noted the world over for its excellence and durability. Inasmuch as this work is done in our own shops and not let out on contract, we are able to give it the same careful supervision and inspection which characterize all Cadillac workmanship.

The seats are luxuriously upholstered in selected full hides of hand buffed black leather, tufted over deep coil springs and fine quality genuine curled hair. The seat cushion springs are all Royal Arch construction, a type conducive to the highest degree of comfort, as it is practically impossible for the occupant to strike the base.

Styles

The Cadillac is furnished in several types of bodies at the following prices: Touring car, Demi-tonneau and Roadster, $1,700; Fore-door touring car, $1,800; Limousine, $3,000. Prices F.O.B. Detroit, including the following equipment: Bosch magneto and Delco ignition systems. Pair gas lamps and generator. Pair side oil lamps and tail lamp; horn and set of tools. Pump and repair kit for tires; 60-mile season and trip standard speedometer; robe rail; full foot rail in tonneau and half foot rail in front; tire holders.

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ish. The author has evidently studied his subject with the zeal of the scholar and the keen, appreciative insight of the artist. Seville, "Spain's mightiest architectural work," is glowingly described. "It is a museum of art from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century." The pen pictures are greatly enhanced from beautiful photographs.

Garnett, Edward. Hogarth. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

Glass, Montague. Potash and Perlmutter. Pp. 419. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911. $1.20.

When these stories, which have now been combined in one book, first began to appear in one of the much-read weekly magazines, they occasioned much comment. Mr. Glass became the subject of discussion and laudatory articles. It is not alone that "Abe and Mawruss" are interesting in their "ventures and adventures," but that Mr. Glass has evidently made a study of the real Jewish character, and has succeeded in depicting the typical Hebrew merchant, without caricature of any kind. Occasionally these shrewd partners get the worst of a bargain, but they usually manage to extricate themselves from threatened disaster, and the clever way in which this is accomplished furnishes fun for the reader. Incidentally, there is much wit and clever philosophy in the amusing conversation of the two men, and when one makes a mistake, the other usually comes to the rescue just in time to save the firm. The unique character of the book makes it a refreshing and fascinating story.

Goldsmith, Elizabeth E. Sacred Symbols in Art. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 283. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Gould, F. J. The Divine Archer. Founded on the Indian Epic of the Ramayana with Two Stories from the Mahanharata. 16mo, pp. 104. London: J. M. Dent & Sons. 60 cents net.

Grubb, W. Barbrooke. An Unknown People in an Unknown Land. 8vo, pp. 330. Philadelphia.: J. P. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

The "unknown people" are the aborigines of the Chaco—which may be described as the hinterland of Paraguay. While the Trans-Andine Railway connects the Atlantic and Pacific coastline of the Southern continent, very little is known of its interior. The great navigable rivers have been highways of commerce, and many of the mountains have been climbed and explored by adventurers, but scarcely anything is known of the people who inhabit such remote regions as the Chaco. The very name of this large area of forest and wilderness has been interpreted to mean "hidden." We owe a debt to the Church of England South American Missionary Society for revealing what so long was hidden. Barbrooke Grubb, little as his name may be recognized abroad, has a name which is a household word in South America. For twenty years he lived as a preacher and explorer in the heart of Indian fastnesses. His account of his experiences and adventures is stirring and instructive, and the map and sixty illustrations add to the effect of his unpretentious but valuable story.

Henderson, Archibald. Mark Twain. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 230. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Hewlett, Maurice. Brazenhead the Great. Pp. 316. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911.

Mr. Hewlett, in his invocation, calls upon the muse and her epic "lyre" (the story would indicate a different spelling), to chronicle the life and adventures of one "Salomon Brazenhead, seventh son of a seventh son, born in the seventh month," and the muse must have helped him, for he spins a yarn full of fantastic fancy and swashbuckler braggadocio, teeming with adventurous action, and carries the reader along with him so completely that he has no time to realize how far afield he is from the realm of truth and possibilities. Sometimes we suspect the author may mean to be allegorical, but the delightfully breezy Brazenhead soon makes us forget even that. We have all heard braggarts with their ready "I did," and "I saw," but no such record could well be imagined as this collection gives. His ready assumption of any character and his many romantic love affairs are full of exciting interest and his ultimate fate is the culminating surprize.

Hoffmann, Professor. Later Magic—With New Miscellaneous Tricks and Recollections of Hartz the Wizard. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 737. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Horder, W. Garrett [Selected and Edited by]. An Ethical Diary. 16mo, pp. 284. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Cloth, 75 cents. Leather, $1.

Howe, E. W. Country Town Sayings. 12mo, pp. 298. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. $1.

This is a collection of brief, humorous paragraphs gathered from the Atchison *Globe*. Under the cumulative effect of these sayings, extending over thirty years, the author, the paper, and Atchison have been made famous. Whether read backward or forward, whether one begins at the middle or the end, the volume proves to be an endless chain of chuckles.

"Put cream and sugar on a fly and it tastes very much like a black raspberry."

"The laziest animal we know anything about is a pug dog. And the pug dog is always puffing around as if it were about worked to death."

"People are always laughing at the rabbit for being timid. Considering the number of boys and shot-guns, and the number of dogs with long legs, it is a rabbit's business to be timid."

"It is our notion that blooded dogs and old violins cost more than they are worth."

"Every time we see a man on the street carrying a guitar, we want to kick a hole through it."

"After a man has said 'grace' at a meal, some time is required for those around the table to become comfortable again."

"When any one feels good, it is not because he has had good luck, or taken medicine, but because he is young."

"There are men who can never learn except when taught by a policeman."

"If you want to make a man very angry, get some one to pray for him."

"Women like to attend weddings, to hear the big, sweet, juicy promises the bridegrooms make."

"We've noticed that when a forty-horse-power automobile becomes stuck in the mud, two real horses can pull it out."

"One of the first to rush from the burning hotel in Kansas City, lately, was a man engaged at the dime museum to eat fire."

Huntington, Ellsworth. Palestine and its Transformation. 8vo, pp. 443. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Palestine has been explored, traversed and described by a hundred travelers and writers. Those who have been working under the Palestine Exploration Fund have sifted its archeological remains and verified the sites of ancient Biblical cities of the Old and New Testament. Dean Stanley, in his highly rhetorical work, "Sinai and Palestine," described its scenery as casting light on such writings as the prophecies of Ezekiel and the gospel of Saint Mark. Dr. Tristram has carefully cataloged its fauna and flora. The present writer has struck quite an original vein of investigation in the volume before us. He does not profess to be either an archeologist in the strict sense of the term, or a naturalist. Neither is he a Biblical expositor. He is a geographer and teaches that subject in Yale University. He takes, therefore, as his topic, the transformation of Palestine as the changes in its surface induce climatic alteration and its result in influencing the distribution of human beings and the effects of their environment upon man's mode of life and thought. He divides Palestine into provinces, differentiated according to geological structure; he shows how this geological structure has become so altered by erosion as to produce various types of scenery. A great point is made by him of the changes which have taken place in the climate of the Holy Land, so that the atmospheric conditions which existed in the Christian era are really no guide to the conditions prevailing under Abraham or Solomon.

The theory is a curious and interesting one, and is exceedingly well worked out. Yet Professor Huntington is no Dry-as-dust. The element of personal travel, personal experience, and personal feeling pervades, and gives charm and popular interest to his book. The only fault we have to find with his half-tone illustrations is that sometimes there are two upon a page, which made necessary their minuteness. His full-page pictures are, however, unexceptional, and his numerous maps and diagrams of the first excellence. He adds a list of scriptural references and an index of names.

Jacks, L. P. The Alchemy of Thought. 8vo, pp. 349. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This remarkable series of essays come to us as a pleasant surprize after the "Lux Mundi" of Dr. Gore, and the "Pragmatism" of Mr. James. They certainly show the broadening of the philosophic outlook, and are as fresh and reassuring as anything that has recently been put forth as a guide to a sane and wholesome view of literature and life. The Dean of Manchester College, Oxford, is well known as a profound thinker to all readers of the *Hibbert Journal*, which he edits. Dr. Jacks has made a permanent addition to our metaphysical literature by this brilliant book, which we commend to all followers of him who has been called by Dante "the Master of those who know."

Jardine, Jeanne. The Best Vegetarian Dishes I Know. Pp. 107. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 1910. 50 cents net.

This little book was made with an avowed purpose, "to suggest dainty and nourishing dishes to vegetarians, which are not extravagant, and which can be easily carried out by the average 'good, plain' cook." About one hundred recipes are given. The directions are full and definite, presupposing, however, a kitchen fully equipped with all the necessary devices for measuring, weighing, and mixing. Those who desire to "bid adieu to carnal dishes" ought to welcome such a book. The author assures us that "the extra cost of butter, milk, and eggs in a month will compare favorably with the butcher's bill for the same period."

King, Andrew Jackson. The New Astronomy and Law of Nature. The Physical and Spiritual Universe; Their Forms, Laws, and Phenomena. Mysteries in Science Explained. Being, in part, an Epitome of the three volumes entitled "Principles of Nature" inspirationally given by Mrs. Maria M. King. With Illustrations and Additions, and a Brief Statement of the Theories of Astrology, Ancient and Modern Astronomy, and the Nebular

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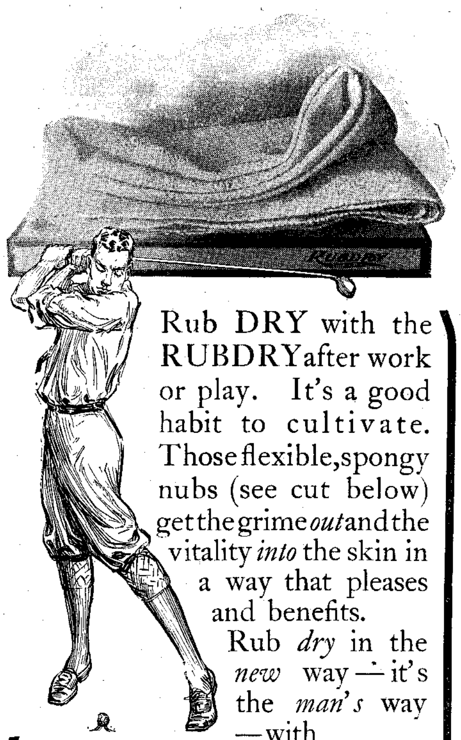
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a refreshing drink.



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A section of towel actual size. Note the Nubs.

Hypotheses. 8vo, pp. 199. Hammonton, N. J.: Andrew J. King.

Le Queux, William. The Red Room. Pp. 294. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. $1.50.

Like all modern detective stories, this tale requires the greater part of the book in order to relate most startling, thrilling, and evidently impossible facts which the rest of the book only imperfectly explains. It is a strain on one's credulity to see the murdered and mutilated bodies of a famous scientist and his daughter, and then to hear of them traveling on the Continent, and finally to meet them. Complications multiply with alarming rapidity, and the repetition of the question—"Who killed Professor Greer?" bears an onomatopœic resemblance to "Who killed Cock Robin?" The resemblance jars on the reader. The solution of the mysteries makes necessary some wonderful feats, but there is such a mass of weird and shivery facts that they do not all get cleared up in the final explanation. To the lover of detective morbidity the story will make a strong appeal.

Lillibridge, Will. A Breath of Prairie and Other Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 416. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $1.20 net.

Little, Archibald. Gleanings from Fifty Years in China. 8vo, pp. 324. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

The works of the late Mr. Little, on China, have always been looked upon as of signal authority. He made friends of the Chinese, and was liked by them both as a friend and a business man. His gleanings bring us closer to them than any works we have lately seen. The author's sympathetic intimacy with the celestials gave him knowledge and insight which very few travelers seem to possess. He knew China and the Chinese as the majority of western people never learn to know them, and we feel more regard and respect for the yellow people after perusing his fascinating pages.

Mackenzie, A. S. The Evolution of Literature. 8vo, pp. 440. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 net.

The Professor of English and Comparative Literature in the State University of Kentucky has here produced a remarkable work which is as interesting as it is informing. Necessarily it proves much more provocative of research than exhaustive in its handling of a subject which is almost universal in its range. As a manual of comparative literature it fills a gap and provides an invaluable clue to the greatest of all labyrinths. We see from Professor Mackenzie's clear exposition how the hunter's dance became eventually developed in the drama of Thespis, and was ultimately sublimated into the exquisite perfection of the Sophoclean tragedy. This writer traces the apologues of Phædrus and Æsop and their more modern follower, LaFontaine, to the myths of primitive religion. The song or incantation of the magician was the precursor of the religious hymn. While it is possible that our author, like Müller, may sometimes seem to strain his theory, he has certainly written a suggestive and entertaining book.

Martinez, Albert B., and **Maurice**, Lewandowski. The Argentine in the Twentieth Century. 8vo, pp. 376. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $3.

The wonderful advances made by the Argentine Republic within the last two decades have attracted the attention of publicists both in this country and in Europe. The London *Times* has employed specialists in treating of South America, and has recently issued supplements on this subject devoting a great deal of space to Argentina.

What Experience has taught us regarding Automobile Lubricants

The gas engine is comparatively new.

During its experimental stages, ordinary steam cylinder oil was used. It left so heavy a carbon deposit in the cylinders that the engine would quickly clog up and stop.

This retarded the development of the gas engine and presented a new lubricating problem.

It was plain that an efficient gas engine lubricant must leave no carbon deposit.

Lubricating oils that largely overcame this difficulty were then produced. This permitted a rapid development of the gas engine.

Finally, however, after exhaustive laboratory and road tests, we succeeded in further eliminating from lubricating oil the carbon-forming elements.

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POLARINE CUP GREASE AND POLARINE FIBRE GREASE, sold in round cans, the former for use in cups, the latter of high melting point, especially adapted to use on universal joints.

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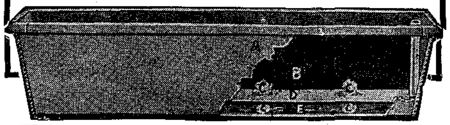

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Look for the yellow label Witt's and the name Witt stamped in the top and bottom. None genuine without it. Three sizes of both can and pail. If your dealer hasn't them, write us and we will see that you are supplied. Address Dept. K.

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Look For The Yellow Label

It is, therefore, with a great deal of interest that we turn to the volume before us. The author, Mr. Martinez, was formerly Under-Secretary of State in the republic, and his work is introduced with a preface by Mr. Pellegrini, formerly President of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Martinez has given us a thoroughly businesslike account of the greatest and most progressive section of South America. Trade, agriculture, finance, and industries are thoroughly treated of in chapters bristling with figures and statistics. The book was originally published in French, but here it has been translated by Bernard Miall from the third edition, and the translator has been careful to revise it and bring it up to date.

McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The King over the Water. Pp. 378. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1911. $1.50.

This is an honest, straightforward story of four Irish gentlemen who, for the sake of James Stuart, "the King over the Water," risked their lives and fortunes in thwarting the Elector of Hanover and rescuing the melancholy Prince's imprisoned bride. There is nothing new or unconventional about it. We meet the usual adventures, masquerading, and lovers' complications, but the men are honest and loyal, and the women beautiful and likewise loyal. It is the telling rather than the tale that charms, and, at the end, a clever cardinal knows how to make all choose the "path of duty," even when it involves personal sacrifice.

Monroe, Paul [Edited by]. The Cyclopedia of Education. Vol. I. Folio, pp. 564. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5 net.

The subject of education has as many facets as the experience of universal life, and this is well shown by the character of the work of which the first volume lies before us. The entries are from "Abergies" to "Chrysostom, John." The very introduction of a church father's name into a cyclopedia on such a subject must remind the reader that Dr. Monroe has fixt very broad horizons for his great undertaking, for we find in the present volume articles on "Astronomy" and "Astigmatism." Even "Astrology" is treated with the more practical, altho psychological, subject of "Hygiene of Arithmetic," "Binaural Hearing," and "Binocular Vision." It will be seen from these latter two titles that a good deal of attention is to be paid by the contributors to this monumental work to the physical aspects of teaching and to the pupils' conditions, and "the biological adaptation of his organs," educationally considered. Hence the articles on "Atavism" and "Ataxia." All the great educators, or those who have any connection the most remote with education, are here enrolled, with their portraits. The more important schools, colleges, and universities are included in the articles, and "Athletics" is discust with fairness and judgment. A brief article on the "Chord" in music is followed by a much longer one on "Chorea." These are followed by a fine and illuminating article on Christian education.

We have found, on examining the present volume, that Dr. Monroe seems almost to have considered his subject of education to mean universal knowledge, and certainly, if the work is continued on the same scale, it will almost constitute a work of this sort, at least in the domain where the word education can be spoken without evoking an inharmonious echo. But we especially commend such articles as "Education in Belgium," "Education in Austria." The six columns on "Educational Work of Botanical Gardens" make well-filled space. We can not, however, see the need of the article on "Botany." These slight blemishes, as we consider them, by no means detract from the merit of a work which, moreover, the editor says, is intended to discuss "all topics of interest to the teacher," and to "give such information concerning every division of educational practise as is essential to a book of reference."

How multifarious these topics are appears from the fact that this first volume includes a thousand title entries. The articles are contributed by a hundred specialists, and as this is the first cyclopedia of education which has appeared in the English language, great credit is due to the editor and his staff for the success with which they have made their first step in what, at present, must be looked upon as an experiment. Of its success we have little doubt. Many considerations point to the fact that such a work has long been required. The psychology of education has been treated of in many separate works, the growth of schools and colleges chronicled in monographs, the history of education dwelt upon in many histories of the nations. It will be a boon to educators and educated people when these scattered treasures are collected, classified, and pigeonholed in one series of volumes. The names which Dr. Monroe has given of his collaborators are proof that the gallery of portraits, the systems of mental training, and the memoirs of great teachers, the account of historic foundations, ancient and modern, which mark the world's progress in educational enlightenment will meet with adequate treatment.

Pfungst, Oskar. Clever Hans (The Horse of Mr. Von Osten). A Contribution to Experimental Animal and Human Psychology. Translated from the German by Carl L. Rahn. With a Prefatory Note by James R. Angell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Prescott, Augusta. The Stairway on the Wall. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Alice Harriman Co. $1.35 net.

Putnam, J. Pickering. Plumbing and Household Sanitation. A Course of Lectures Delivered Before the Plumbing School of the North End Union, Boston. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 718. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Quiller-Couch, Arthur. Brother Copas. Pp. 301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. $1.20 net.

A charitable home for old men forms a very good background for "Q's" latest story. Outward conventionalities conceal the sordid bickering and jealousies of the impecunious gentry, and Brother Copas, one of the inmates, finds many opportunities to indulge his fondness for dialectics. Some of the characters are capitally drawn and the epigrammatic philosophy of Brother Copas contains much worldly wisdom and many thoughtful deductions. One of the brotherhood introduces his seven-year-old daughter into the group, and the prettiest part of the story deals with her sayings and doings. She is certainly a clever little maid, but the reader must forget her age or his credulity will refuse the strain of accepting her as a possibility. That she succeeded in winning each member of the fraternity, and finally brought about a condition of peace and harmony, is easily believable. The book is readable, and has some pretty touches.

Ravenhill, Alice, and **Schiff,** Catherine J. Household Administration in the Twentieth Century. Pp. 324. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1911.

As edited by the two authors mentioned, this volume is really a compilation of papers

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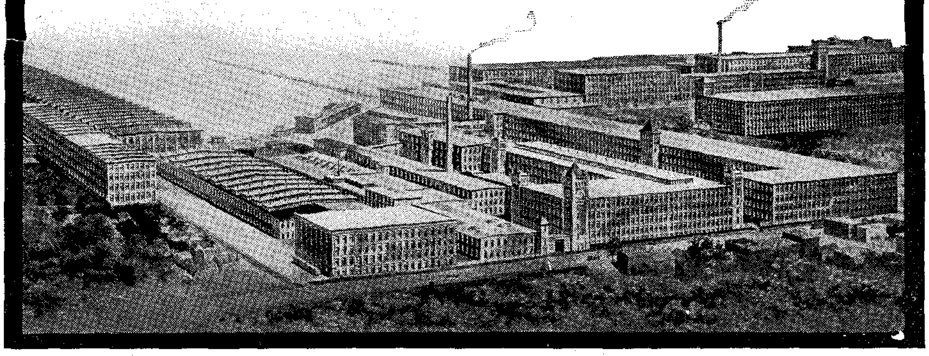

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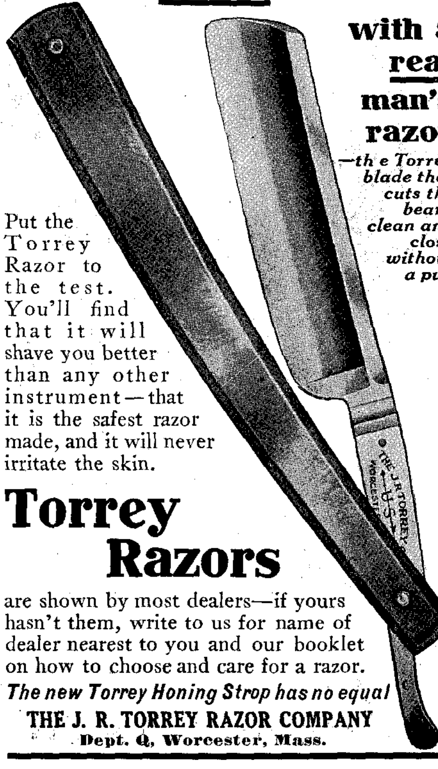

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on different branches of domestic science written by well-known educators in foreign universities. Intended primarily for English readers, it would have to be somewhat changed to apply closely to American conditions, but it is both scholarly and scientific, and gives much information and practical advice that would be interesting and available to any reader. The book is, naturally, didactic, but wholesomely so, and suggests a better preparation on the part of all women for the administration of households, direction of servants, and rearing and educating children. In order to attain to standards herein set up, every woman would have to have a working knowledge of biology, chemistry, hygiene, physics, scientific sanitation, and domestic arts; but, perhaps, if the desirability of such knowledge were universally acknowledged, there would be less discussion about woman's part in the labor of the world.

Rhoades, Nina. Maisie's Merry Christmas. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.

Rice, Wallace and Frances. The Humbler Poets (Second Series). A Collection of Newspaper and Periodical Verse. 1885 to 1910. 12mo, pp, 428. New York: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50 net.

Riley, R. F. The White Man's Burden. 12mo. pp. 239. Birmingham, Ala.

This is an eloquent appeal to the white man to consider his responsibilities to the negro. It is evidently written by one who knows a great deal about the character of the colored race, has studied the history of his subject, and, as a minister of the Gospel, preaches reconciliation and mutual forbearance from the bottom of his heart.

Ryno, Wakeman. Amen—The God of the Amonians, or, A Key to the Mansions in Heaven. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Schreiner, Olive. Woman and Labor. Pp. 299. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 1911. $1.25 net.

There must be some significance in the fact so that many books are now being written on the subject of woman and her position in the field of labor. It is certainly a relief to find one written in so sane a manner, with such thoughtful and practical common sense as is contained in this book by Mrs. Schreiner. For many years we have had nothing from her pen, and now she has written a strong and able exposition of the conditions which cause the present unrest among women. She indulges in no feverish fanaticism, no thrilling theories; only in plain facts, thoughtful consideration, and logical conclusions, with a strong plea, not for the rights of the present generation alone, not for "Votes for Women," but for "Labor and the training which fits for labor," using arguments based on the welfare of the race as a whole. She directs attention to the changes wrought by the centuries and the consequent condition of parasitism which threatens woman and, through her, the race. Tho she frankly admits the mistakes made by both sexes, her general tone is hopeful and confident. "Careful study of the woman movement will show that it is essentially a movement of the woman toward the man, of the sexes toward closer union." We hear much about the "new woman," but it remains for Mrs. Schreiner to convince us that "side by side with her to-day in every society and in every class in which she is found, stands—the new man," and they two "resemble two persons who start to climb a spur of the same mountain from opposite sides; where, the higher they climb, the nearer they come to each other, being bound ultimately to meet at the top."

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. When a Cobbler Ruled the King. Pp. 352. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. 1911. $1.25 net.

There have been many romances woven about the life of "Little Capet," Louis XVII., dauphin of France, and his rumored escape from prison after the execution of his father and mother; but this one is unique in that it is written especially for young readers. It is a story that should make an unusual appeal to the hearts of youth, since the chief personality is a child of peculiarly winning characteristics, and one who endured diversified and exciting vicissitudes. In style, the tale is simple and straightforward. It portrays the France of the "Reign of Terror," with a close and truthful adherence to the real facts of politics and history.

Stransky, Simeon. The Patient Observer. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

The charming series of essays which have attracted many readers to the New York *Evening Post*, are here to be found in a bound volume. These witty and thoughtful lucubrations may henceforth be counted as a "permanent possession," and be stored on a book-shelf instead of wandering round as fugitive leaves. There is hardly an essayist of the present day in this country whose work seems better deserving of preservation.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and His Rivals, or, The Chums and Foes of Oak Hill. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

Teall, Gardner. The Contessa's Sister. 12mo. pp. 243. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.20 net.

Townley, Houghton. English Woodlands and Their Story. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5 net.

Tucker, William Jewett. The Function of the Church in Modern Society. 16mo, pp. 109. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Underwood, Edna Worthley. A Book of Dear Dead Women. 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Waterman, Rev. Lucius. God's Balance of Faith and Freedom. Being the Mary Fitch Page Lectures at the Berkeley Divinity School, 1910. 12mo, pp. 144. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. $1 net.

Webb, Henry Law. The Silences of the Moon. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Webling, Peggy. A Spirit of Mirth. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Wemyss, Mary C. E. People of Popham. Pp. 338. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911. $1.20 net.

The quaint and subtle power shown in this story of sentiment should appeal to a large circle of readers, especially those given to reading aloud. Mrs. Wemyss describes a typical British village and its inhabitants, and the intimacies of its social and unsocial life, in a style distinctly unique and charming. The story is told by one who reveals her own dramatic love story, as well as those of her friends, in conversations which are witty and refreshing. The characters take on a completeness, revealed by the verdict of first one and then another of the distinctly delightful people of Popham, while the author seems to have the magnetic power of giving the reader a thrilling interest in all the different threads woven into the complete story. Sunlight and shadow are well distributed, and the refinement of the telling gives keen pleasure.

Whitefield, Charles T. A Plain American in England. 16mo, pp. 20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Wilcox, Delos F. Municipal Franchises. A Description of the Terms and Conditions upon which Private Corporations enjoy Special Privileges in the Streets of American Cities. 2 vols. Vol. II. Transportation Franchises—Taxation and Control of Public Utilities. 8vo, pp. xxi–885. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. $5 net.

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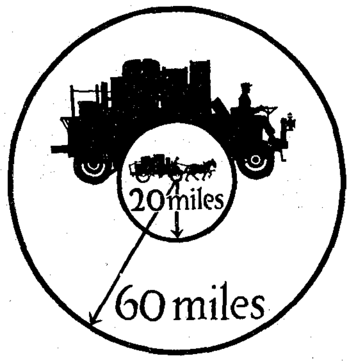

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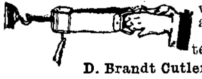

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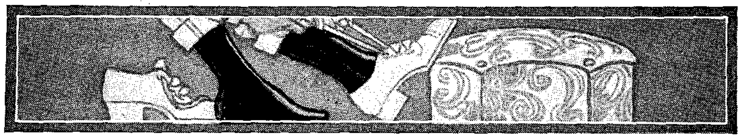

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CURRENT POETRY

WE offer this poem from *The English Review* practically without an introduction—that muddy and uncertain search-light that we turn on the contributors. Queen Melanie, it seems, has slipt through the editorial nets of the encyclopedias, classical and otherwise, and Richard Middleton has eluded the English "Who's Who"; so we are handicapped for material. But, altho the subject and the author are obscure, the poem is rather exceptional. It is held in a suspension of music and reverie, and has an outline in vagueness that is flung out to be apprehended, not dissected.

Queen Melanie and the Wood-Boy

By Richard Middleton

Then Summer came, and the long hours began
To limp like weary pilgrims, to what shrine
My dead mind could not know, but through my fan
I saw the sun sink flushed in seas of wine
To rise from pools of amber; and the moon
Dragged through the stars her swollen, twisted face
That filled the land with shadows, while the tune
Of mournful insects lulled the breathless place.

Throned on my silken cushions night and day
I held my wakeful court, the breezes slept
Save that pale maidens fanned me as I lay,
Beating the warm air while their bright eyes wept
Great silent tears for their long weariness;
From all the palace rose no human cry
Or sound of laughter, languor measureless
Troubled the earth beneath the brooding sky.

Till in the third week while my mind yet strove
To think no more forgotten of all joy,
The huntsmen found in some dim forest grove
Caught in their traps, a little naked boy,
Who seemed a child of Pan, forsaken young
And reared by savage creatures for their king,
For in his stress he cried an unknown tongue
And being succored fought like a wild thing.

They led him to the Court; his wide eyes turned
From wall to wall and found no sylvan ease,
Only fierce tapestries where the sunlight burned
The ruddy breasts of nymphs and emerald trees
Stood stark against blue skies. The friendly birds
Had all forsaken him; but on my ears
There fell his sweet, uncomprehended words
Filled with the piteous eloquence of his tears.

Ah! were that tongue unknown that nightly charms
My cruel dreams, I should not stretch in vain
Across the world my unassuagèd arms
That crave so light a burden; not again
Should I awake at dawn and grieve for him
Slipt forth between my heart's most jealous bars,
The child who all night long in meadows dim
Peeps through my fingers babe-wise at the stars.

So when I heard the wood-boy's bitterness
Breathed in the Court that shimmering afternoon,
Only too well I read the keen distress
In his blurred syllables—God has hung his moon
Too high for babes and women, so we weep—
I held my arms across the glittering floor
And he leapt lightly in and lay asleep,
I was as rich as any of my poor!

I held him to my heart, no more made sad
By the impalpable triumphs of my dreams,
The child that I could touch, the forest lad
With smooth young limbs that from a hundred streams
Had stolen their white splendor; now his breath
Fell on the air and set the motes adance
With passionate scent of flowers, that in their death
Had charged him with this sweet inheritance.

Now with cool hands he touched my burning cheek,
Now from his sleep he called me with soft cries,
My little child in all the world so weak,
So strong in heaven! Through his drooping eyes
I saw the wonder of the untrodden woods,
Where roused by night the savage creatures hear
Pan piping to his moonlit solitudes,
And all the forest stays its breath for fear.

I saw the Seasons, Spring in the windy eaves
Calling the birds to song, and Summer's pride,
Now Autumn flung largess of golden leaves
For beggared earth to clutch, till Autumn died
And Winter lit the leafless woods with frost
And every shivering twig bediamonded,
But best I loved the Spring, when brown earth tossed
Exultant in labor, on her starry bed.

Mother to mother—for he who lay at rest
Were surely mine in any life but this,
Did not his fingers play upon my breast,
Did not my bosom rise and fall with his
As tho we shared our breath! My little rose
Clung to my heart, till weary of delight
The long day faltered to its crimson close,
And down the silent galleries crept night. . . .

The human spirit has a faculty for adjusting itself to the hard circumstances of life that is almost pathetic. The grief of age must be lessened by one-half when it finds expression in such a perfect poem as this from *Harper's*.

The Under World

By Edith M. Thomas

So much of me is dead—Oh, why not all!
The years are cast upon me as a pall;
The hairs are turned to ashes on my head;
My footsteps are through ashes everywhere—
So much of me is dead!
("But not the living fiery spark of thy despair.")

So much of me is dead—Oh, why not all!
Those who once called me dear are past my call:
Into the boundless Night they all are fled.
I lived in them, and they in me by right—
So much of me is dead!
("But not thy Memory's steady alabastrine light.")

So much of me is dead—Oh, why not all!
Hourly, from mine own self away I fall,
Hope and Desire and Will already shed,
And knowledge fading as a candle spent—
So much of me is dead!
("But not some kindling Knowledge of the immanent.")

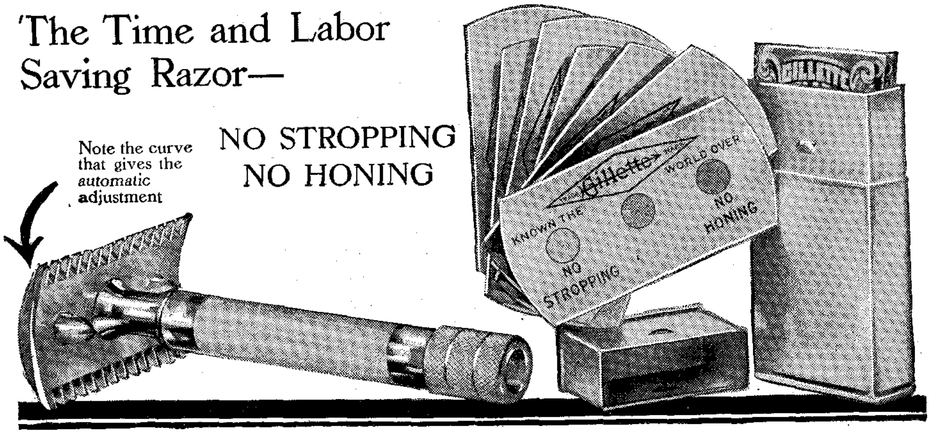
Let us cheer up with something hopeful, conventional, and obvious. *The Cosmopolitan* gives us the following.

Kingdoms

By Charles Buxton Going

Kings of a hundred Dreadnoughts, ruling the Seven Seas—
Parked artillery, powder and steel—shall ye endure by these
Keeping an armed lordship of earth whereso your sentries stand?
What are Akkad and Assur now? Shards, in the drifting sand.

Kings of a thousand forges, kings of ten thousand men,
Liner and limited, shuttlewise thrown, from port unto seaport again,
Weaving a web of infinite threads, giants of hand and of brain—
Where are the galleys Phenicia sailed? Ooze, in a desolate main.



The Time and Labor Saving Razor—

Note the curve that gives the *automatic* adjustment

NO STROPPING
NO HONING

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The STANDARD *of* SAFETY, EASE *and* COMFORT

The Gillette is always ready—*no stropping, no honing,* just lather your face, take your GILLETTE from its case, adjust for a light or a close shave by simply turning the screw handle —and shave. *That's all!*

The GILLETTE gives you a clean, safe and comfortable shave without delay, trouble, or irritation of the skin.

The curve of the blade when adjusted, its rigidity, and the natural slant of the hand in holding the razor (giving the *angle stroke*) all combine to effect the perfect shave — a GILLETTE shave.

GILLETTE BLADES are made from the finest steel by special processes. Flexible, with mirror-like finish. Rust-proof and antiseptic. Packet of 6 blades (12 shaving edges), 50c.; 12 blades (24 shaving edges) in nickel plated case, $1.00. The keenest and hardest edge ever produced.

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New York, Times Building; Chicago, Stock Exchange Building; Canadian Office, 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal; Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., London; Eastern Office, Shanghai, China. Factories: Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris.

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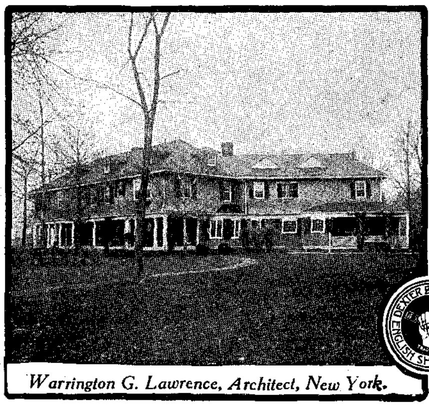

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Exchanging a Habit for a Habitation

By

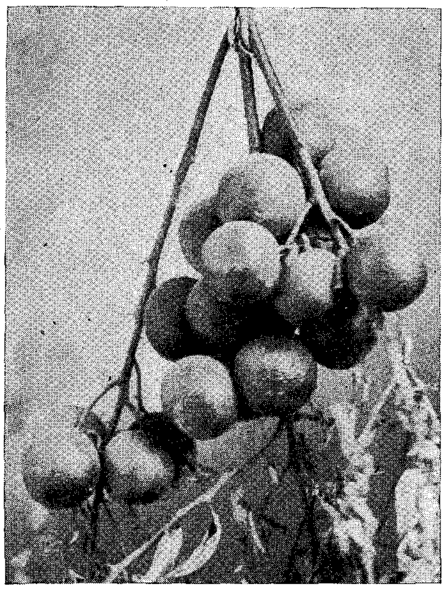
FRANKLIN O. KING

The most Independent man in the World to-day is the Farmer—the Producer. Upon his land he grows Everything necessary for himself and his Family—at the Lowest Cost of Production.

Ask the Automobile Manufacturer who bought the majority of his cars during 1910, and He will tell You—The Farmer. Ask the Piano Maker where he is shipping his instruments by the Carload, and he will tell You—The Country Towns.

The Remedy for the Evils existing in our overcrowded Cities to-day is the Movement—BACK TO THE SOIL. The City Toiler—the Workingman—The Clerk—The Office Man—all must look to the SOIL for the Opportunity to Break Clear from the Eight O'Clock Bell, the Tyranny of the Boss, and the Diminishing Chance.

This is a Subject that interests You, Personally, and I want to ask You a Personal Question: How much better off are You than Last Year; or the Year before That? Perhaps Your Wages are a little higher, but haven't your Expenses more than kept pace with that Increase? Aren't you paying a little more for your Clothes and your Meals, and don't you smoke more Expensive Cigars and More of them than Formerly? If it isn't Cigars, it may be something else—some more Expensive Habit.



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A Man Begins To Go Down Hill at Forty, and the time may come when a Younger Man—perhaps a Cheaper Man—will fill your Job. The Man-Who-Looks-Ahead will prepare himself for that time by getting a Home. My advice to You, therefore, is to Get a Home while You are able to do so—and Begin Now.

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* * *

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May 6th issue Literary Digest

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Kings of the soul's out-searchings, kings of the far ideal—
Poets, philosophers, prophets—the Christ—lifting men nearer the Real—
Not unto dust as the war lords go, not as the lords of greed,
But rising forever from life to life—kings and Messiahs indeed!

When one runs the eye of the memory back over the books he has read, little scenes will flash up here and there with such vividness that he can easily confuse them with the experiences of actual life. One such picture we recall from "Marius the Epicurean": Walter Pater tells us that Marius was walking, before daylight, in the far outskirts of Rome. In the stillness of the dawn he heard a singing—a distant chanting that seemed to come from the tangle of the hills. After a time a turn in the path brought him to a point of ground overlooking a hollow, and there he discovered the ruins of a Roman temple and in the midst a congregation of people—the earliest Christians. And for the first time Marius saw the wonderful spectacle—wonderful above all its evidential value—of those who believe.

Only those who believe make progress. And so it is good to have among our poets a man like Alfred Noyes, of strong faith and clear-eyed optimism—those two chief characteristics of a healthy and a cultured spirit. "Forward" appeared in the *Westminster Gazette.*

Forward

By Alfred Noyes

"A thousand creeds and battle-cries,
A thousand warring social schemes,
A thousand new moralities,
And twenty thousand thousand dreams:

"Each on his own anarchic way
From the old order breaking free—
Our ruined world desires," you say,
"License, once more, not Liberty."

But, ah, beneath the wind-whipt foam
When storm and change are on the deep,
How quietly the tides come home,
And how the depths of sea-shine sleep!

And we that march toward a goal,
Destroying, only to fulfil
The law, the law of that great soul
Which moves beneath your alien will,

We that like foemen meet the past
Because we bring the future, know
We only fight to achieve at last
A great reunion with our foe;

Reunion in the truths that stand
When all our wars are rolled away,
Reunion of the heart and hand
And of the prayers wherewith we pray;

Reunion in the common needs,
The common strivings of mankind;
Reunion of our warring creeds
In the one God that dwells behind.

Then—in that day—we shall not meet
Wrong with new wrong, but right with right:
Our faith shall make your faith complete
When our battalions reunite.

Forward!—what use in idle words?—
Forward, O warriors of the soul!
There will be breaking up of swords
When that new morning makes us whole.

The most costly furniture in a library can never compensate for the *absence* of a Standard Dictionary.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE ACCUSER OF THE CAMORRA

THE two cages of the Camorrists are now familiar objects to the public eye. In the one, resolutely facing the jury, with one foot thrust slightly forward, stands a smartly drest, good-looking, youngish man. A silk bandage protrudes from the slashed leather of the boot. He has a pleasant, cultured voice, and he talks "eloquently, dispassionately, suavely," with a balanced flow of language worthy of a professional orator. In the other sit thirty-six of the most prosperous, gentlemanly-looking Italians one would care to see. And if this picture is contrary to the generally accepted idea, the reader must go to Viterbo and see for himself. For P. J. Konody, a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, has just returned from that city and took in the trial as one of the first of the sights.

The man in the lone cage was speaking:

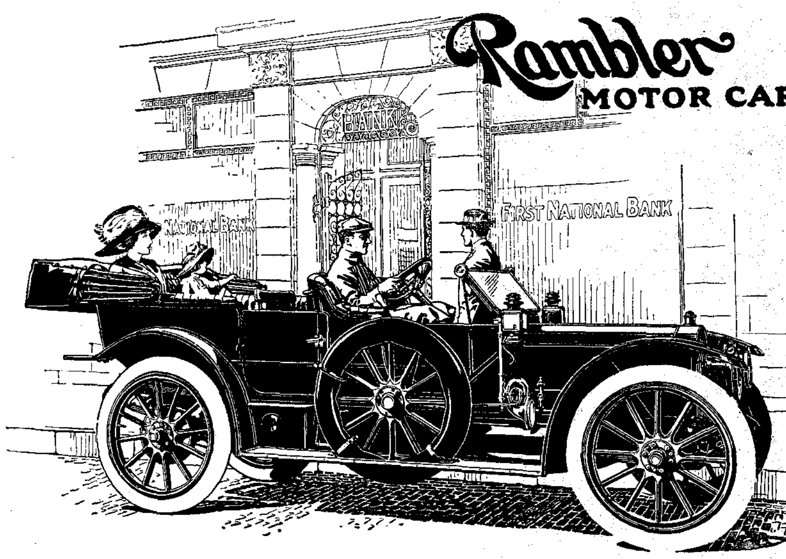
> "Who is it?" I asked my neighbor.
>
> "Why, Abbatemaggio—the accuser!"
>
> So this self-possest, gentlemanly orator was the ex-Camorrist, the ex-criminal turned King's evidence! I looked at the thirty-six occupants of the cage—they were, with few exceptions, like Abbatemaggio: well-drest, well-mannered, middle-class people, such as you may meet any day at any of the better restaurants in a prosperous Italian town. But for the cage it would have been pardonable to mistake the caged murderers and thieves for the jurymen—and the unfortunate jurymen, who have to sacrifice their whole time for nine or ten months for 3s. 4d. a day, for the accused Camorrists.

And Abbatemaggio continues his fluent address:

> He speaks and speaks until the judge rises, mutters a remark—presumably adjourning the court for an interval—and leaves the church. The moment he has disappeared there is an outbreak of coughing and spitting. Matches are struck in every part of the building, and lawyers, jurymen, reporters, in fact, everybody in court, begin—to smoke! More surprizing still, a few pressmen leave their gallery to approach the cage and to have a friendly chat with the prisoners and with Father Vitozzi, who sits with the air of martyred innocence on a special bench in front of the cage!

The buzz of voices dies down suddenly:

> Cigarets and cigars are dropt on the floor. There is a great scraping of feet as everybody in court rises on the reappearance of the judge. A final outburst of throat-clearing and spitting in nave and transepts—jurymen, prisoners, lawyers, and audience joining in the revolting chorus and in the twofold desecration of church and hall of justice. Abbatemaggio leaves his cage, escorted by two carabinieri, and, with his wonted calmness and unconcern, resumes his oration from the altar-steps.
>
> "Illustrissimi signori giurati"—most illustrious gentlemen of the jury—he begins, with a slight, polite bow to the jury. "There are one or two points which I have omitted this



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morning from my account of the sequence of events. Allow me to rectify the omission."

And he continues, with never a moment's hesitation, with never a break in his voice. He is never melodramatic, never over-emphatic. He talks slowly, deliberately, like a practised orator, marshaling up his facts with the deadly sureness of incontrovertible statistics. He might be a Cabinet Minister explaining some new legislative measure to a bored audience. Nothing in his voice or gesture betrays that he is revealing an appalling story of murder, theft, robbery, conspiracy, crime, and vice of every description—that the fate of thirty-six caged prisoners depends upon his Ciceronic eloquence.

Abbatemaggio talks; the prisoners in the cage listen impassively; the Camorra priest Vitozzi, with an indescribable expression of injured innocence on his villainous face, sits immovable like a statue, his chin resting on his hands, which are supported by a strong stick. Once only, when the eloquent accuser has divulged a particularly incriminating incident, a wave of shrugging shoulders and other signs of protest pass through the cage, and the priest, with an air of almost grotesque hypocrisy, makes the sign of the cross and raises his arms heavenward as if to implore the Almighty's forgiveness for Abbatemaggio.

But Abbatemaggio sees nothing of this pantomime.

His memory is amazing. He speaks, with his melodious, well-modulated voice, of things that happened long, long ago; but he remembers every apparently trivial incident. He develops the sensational drama hour by hour, day by day. He has no notes, but he never contradicts himself. He is never at a loss for words or facts. There is no break in the even flow of his polished sentences until it is cut short by a sudden uproar which emanates from the lawyers' benches: a scene of wild excitement, everybody shouting and gesticulating wildly, and apparently bullying the judge, who, however, does not allow his temper to be ruffled.

Indeed, the judge and Abbatemaggio are the only calm persons in court:

The accuser does not flinch for a moment under the violence of the storm that his words have raised. He looks calmly upon the shouting lawyers, twists his mustache—and waits for the judge to restore order. Then he continues his recital about the doings of the Camorra as dispassionately as if he were lecturing before an assembly of science students.

BRITISH GODS AND YANKEE BROTHERS

TO the benighted Hindu the Briton is a god; to the equally backward Filipino the Yankee comes as a brother. So the stars of the East look down upon two diametrically opposite methods of handling Oriental peoples—one plan aristocratic, the other democratic. The Briton thinks the Yankee is silly to treat the Malay as an equal, and predicts all sorts of blue ruin for the plan, but the Yankee is just naturally built on democratic lines, and can no more wear evening-dress at a jungle camp fire than the Briton can shake hands with a brown or yellow palm. Each must be himself and go his own gait, and only the outcome, in the far future, can tell which is the better. That is the gist of an illumina-

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ting account in *Everybody's*, entitled "Gods and Brothers," telling how the two styles of treating the Oriental work out. It seems that an American who is called "Granger" by the writer to disguise his real name, was for three or four months a member of the forestry service in the Philippines, and when he got his leave they sent him home by way of India to spend a few months studying forestation methods in the lee of the Himalayas. At Calcutta he met Henry Kitchell Webster, an American writer, and "some few remarks" followed. But these remarks were enough to send Mr. Webster over to the Philippines, and to inspire him with the present article.

The two sat in the heat of India's mid-day sun. Their meeting was still but a few brief minutes old.

Granger tapped his shirt-front with an epigrammatic finger. "The English," said he, "govern India with their chests."

And how do we govern the Philippines, inquired Webster. The other replied:

"With a baseball bat and a tin of Hope Deferred smoking-mixture."

My first iota of enlightenment came a few days later while exchanging notes with a fellow tourist named Jenkinson, says Mr. Webster. Jenkinson was just one of the come-on or kodak variety of people—"like myself."

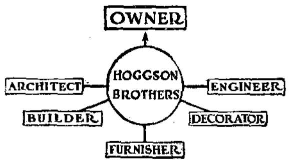
"I've been having a queer experience," said I. "Not unpleasant, exactly, but rather embarrassing. Evidently I look like somebody; I'm always getting mistaken for him. I can't be sure whether he's in the Army or the Police, because the native soldiers and the constables are equally respectful. He must be a pretty high-up personage, because they know him as well here in Delhi as they did in Jeypore. And in Jeypore—well, the other day as I was passing one of those fortified gateways, a whole squad of big Sikh soldiers stood at attention and saluted when I walked by. I'd meant to take a picture of them, and the gateway and all, but when they did that I hadn't quite the nerve."

"That's very curious," he said, "because the very same thing has happened to me. I've been thinking that *I* looked like somebody."

As soon as I found an approachable Anglo-Indian, I asked if native soldiers and police were under instructions to salute every white person they saw—tourists and all. "Oh, yes," he said; "*they* can't be taught the difference. It would be most dreadfully bad for them to teach them to discriminate between one white man and another."

Kipling's British soldier observed that there were no Ten Commandments east of the Suez. But one commandment that goes with the full force of a decalog, says Mr. Webster, is that one which decrees that the white man must be always a god—not necessarily a good god, but at least a god of some sort.

Yet this goddishness of the governing Englishman is not necessarily pompous nor offensive. . . . There are three hundred million Indians in India. The invading horde



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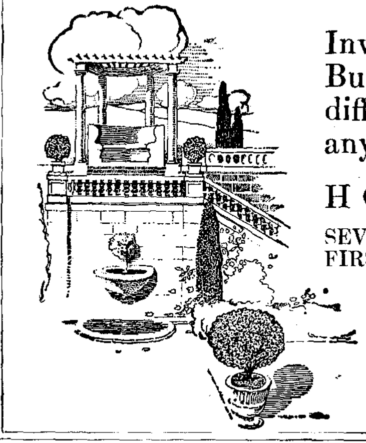

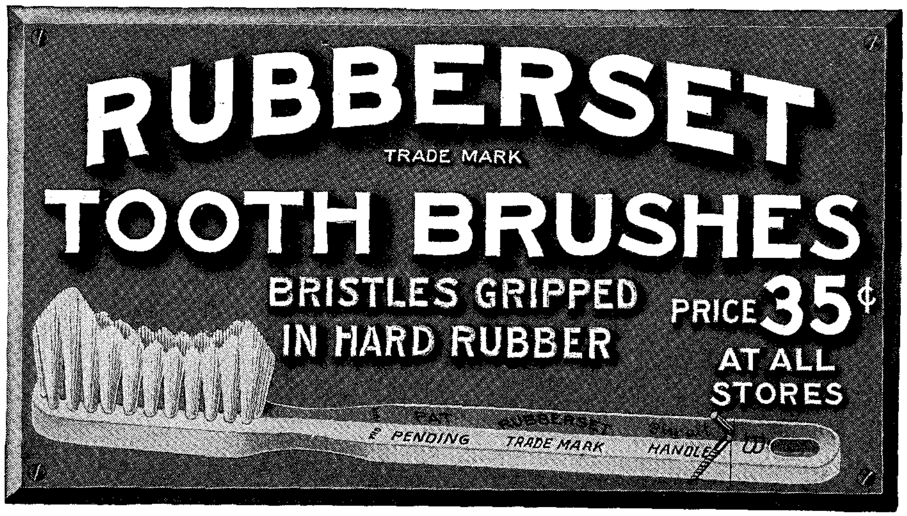
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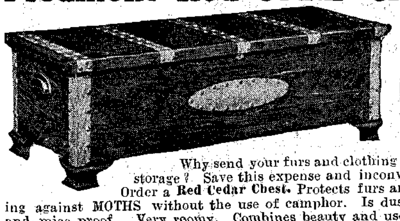

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that holds them in bondage, counting civil servants, planters, merchants, white soldiers on garrison duty, men, women, and children—the whole white population of India numbers less than one hundred thousand—a ratio of one white person to about three thousand blacks. Apparently it can hardly be by brute force that the English have held the Empire for a hundred years. And as the topcaste Hindu is a highly intellectual person, with a sophisticated, metaphysical mind, cunning beyond the understanding of the simple Occidental, it seems unlikely that the simple Occidental governs by sheer weight of intellectual superiority. Indeed, when that incredible ratio has had time to sink into your mind and get itself realized, the inviolable goddishness of the Eastern Englishmen begins to seem reasonable.

And when a young Englishman, the hero of a blood-and-thunder story in actual life, has become a Rajah or some other personage of importance, "what," asks Mr. Webster, "does he do then?"

Does he take to a hammock and a fan and a sarong and a pretty Malay girl? He does not. He remains an Englishman. He builds an English bungalow and dresses for dinner and dines as if he were in his club on Piccadilly; and he brings out a nephew of his own, whom he makes his heir; and together they extend his kingdom for three hundred miles up and down the coast. They suppress piracy and murder and starvation, and they encourage industry and security, and they deal out English justice.

And as a reward he is looked up to and made a god. For, says Mr. Webster:

After all, there is a common religion in the East, shared by the clever, violence-hating Bengali, the melancholy Sikh, the laborious Tamil, the lazy Burmese, the tricky Malay, and the ferocious Dyak of Borneo. That religion is the Englishman.

The Dutch never caught the trick of it, nor have the Germans or the French. And ourselves in the Philippines? "Apparently no."

But Webster was not fully convinced. "Granger" had refused to explain his remark about our methods in the Philippines, and was content to add that he might go and see for himself. So this he did—taking Mrs. Webster with him.

One of the first persons to be called upon by an American was, of course, the Governor.

The Administration Building, where I went to look for him, was tropical and Eastern enough in its architecture, and I wondered, as I glanced about its pleasant dimness, why it reminded me so insistently of some city hall of ours at home. Then I got it: a long row of big, brown, earthenware spittoons, one outside each door, all the way down the corridor.

Squatting around the nearest one was a little group of strange-looking people who had evidently become Americanized enough to appreciate these articles of furniture. They were all chewing the familiar combination of areca, betel, and lime which turns the gums black and the saliva bright red. They were dark, sullen, shrewd-looking folk, drest in very tight, bright-colored trousers and scarfs and handkerchiefs, and wicked, leaf-shaped swords with ornamental hilts. Moros they

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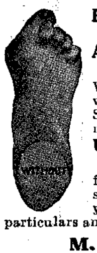

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were, I knew, savage, intractable, the sort that had been able to keep their Spanish "conquerors" shut up inside town walls and blockhouses for a matter of three hundred years. We may not have tamed them, I reflected, as I looked at them, but at least we have got the trick of making them feel at home with us.

Just then one of the doors opened and a man came out—a white man, an American. I had been spending the past six months in a part of the world where practically every white man was an Englishman, and I looked instinctively to see the little group of Moros galvanized into some show of deferential activity as he walked up to them. But it did not happen. Some of them grinned at him amiably, but no one moved. He didn't seem to expect them to.

He was in his shirt-sleeves, and he looked very warm and busy. He spoke curtly, in flat, bright, sharply-minted United States, much as a construction foreman, back home, speaks to his men. One of the group—an interpreter, evidently—began talking Moro to the others, and there was a long confab, while the American eyed the chief speaker rather impatiently. He didn't wait for half the labored translation back into English. He shook his head with a jerk and turned to the interpreter.

"Oh, tell them to go to hell," he said.

It wasn't said ill-humoredly; the look he gave the interpreter was as much as to say, "You understand, old man." He simply meant that he really couldn't waste time over nonsense like that.

Fresh from chest-governed lands, I caught my breath and stared. It was much the same sensation one would feel if the clergyman in reading the lesson should slip a bit of up-to-date slang into the speech of one of the Patriarchs.

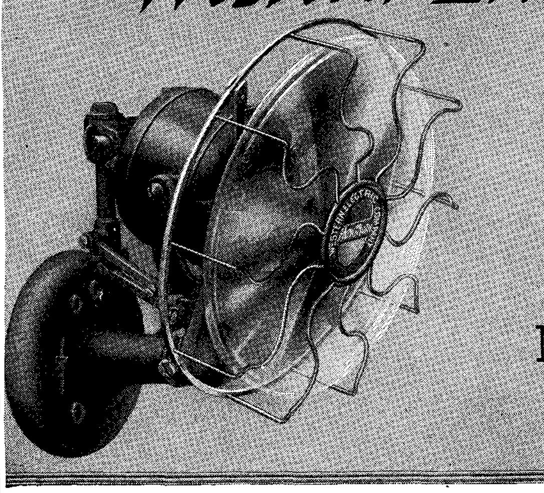
However, nothing happened, and the group shuffled away, carrying out the spirit, if not the letter, of his instructions. Then the American saw me and asked what he could do for me. When he heard that I wanted to see the Governor, he disappeared into the room at the end of the hall, to return the next minute with word that the Governor would see me right away. "He's got a murderer in there, now," he said, "but he'll be through with him in no time."

I kept my eye on that door. It opened presently, and a Moro came out—a Moro with a face that might haunt a child's dreams, a one-eyed, sinister Moro. He came unattended, glided down the hall, and disappeared in the blaze of the outdoor sunshine. I wondered if he had just murdered the Governor.

But a voice through the open door was asking me to come in, and the next minute I was shaking hands with a homely, lean, khaki-clad Kentuckian, who was mighty glad to see me. He wanted my wife and me to dine with him that night, and seemed generally to be trying to make me feel that we should own the island of Jolo as long as we would consent to stay there. "I'm sorry I had to keep you waiting just now," he concluded, "but I had a murderer in here——"

"The Moro who just came out? There wasn't any one waiting for him, and he went off by himself." I had an idea that this bit of information might be important, if not disquieting, but the Governor didn't seem disturbed.

"Oh, I turned him loose," he said. "He came in of his own accord and told me he'd killed a man. There was some misunderstanding about a *carabao*. But there hasn't



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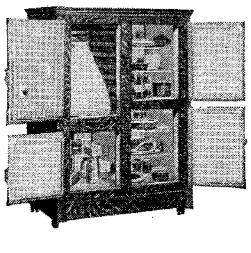

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Can you carry a glass filled to the brim like this, without spilling? If your nervous system lacks control, it may be due to the coffee you drink. Try

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Baker-izing improves coffee in three distinct ways.

First, the coffee berries are split open by a special machine, and the chaff is blown away as waste.

Coffee chaff can be seen in any coffee when ground. It is an impurity and contains tannin. Brewed alone it is bitter and weedy. It doesn't help the coffee flavor, and is not good for the human system.

The coffee then passes through steel-cutters in order to secure pieces of as nearly uniform size as possible—without dust. You can brew uniform pieces uniformly to the exact strength desired. No small particles to be over-steeped and give up bitterness and tannin. No large grains to be wasted by under-steeping.

Therefore a pound of coffee *Baker-ized* will make 15 to 20 cups more than a pound of ordinary coffee—because you get all the flavor from every grain.

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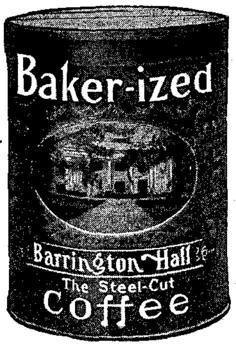

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Coffee dust is the result of grinding—crushing in a mill. You can see it in the cup before you add the cream. It makes the coffee muddy, its flavor woody, and it is indigestible. You won't find this dust in *Baker-ized* Coffee.

Don't take our word for it—or the word of the thousands who drink it regularly without harm or nervousness.

Try it yourself! A trial can free. A pound at your grocer's at 40 to 45 cents, according to locality. In sealed tins only.

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TRIAL CAN FREE

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124 Hudson Street
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Please send me free sample can, enough to make 6 cups of Barrington Hall Coffee, and booklet "The Coffee without a Regret." In consideration I give my grocer's name on the margin.

Name ....

Address ....

been any complaint yet, so I sent him back to his farm and told him I'd let him know when we wanted him. That's better than keeping him in jail."

I asked the Governor if he thought the man would come when they let him know. "Yes," he said. "You see, he knows he'll have to come in the end."

Surely here was a contrast for you. But before the "eating-hour" had arrived, there was to be another.

We talked on a while, but I had something on my mind. Here we were, invited out to dinner, and I knew that one of my wife's trunks—an indispensable trunk, too—had got left behind in the custom-house; it was now past noon on a Saturday, and the port was closed. At last I confest my plight to the Governor. He made light of it. He'd go over there with me and see what was to be done.

We found the custom-house solidly locked and bolted. But the Governor walked around the corner and called up at an open window of an adjoining house.

"Hi! Jim!" shouted the Governor. It appeared that Jim was our Collector of the Port.

"I can't come out," shouted the Collector. "I'm shaving."

"Then throw out the keys of the custom-house," said the Governor.

The Collector threw them out, and the Governor and I unlocked the building and went inside. "Which trunk is it?" he asked. I pointed it out.

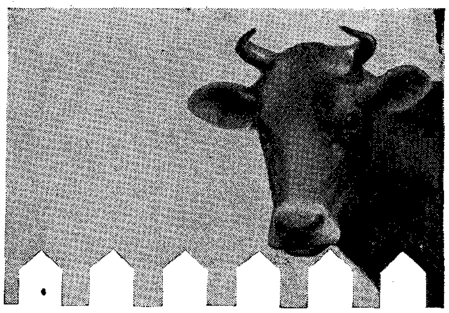
"Catch hold," said the Governor, grabbing the other end. So we carried it out into the street and locked up the custom-house. "Now," said the Governor, "you take the keys back to Jim, while I go and find a couple of prisoners to carry the trunk up to your place."

The Collector wiped his razor and put the keys in his pocket. Then he looked me in the eye and grinned. "Found His Excellency all right, did you?" he asked.

Any man who had listened to the "British joke" for a number of months would find instant relief in one of the American brand.

And yet, I confess, as I laughed with the Collector at Jolo, I couldn't be quite sure who the laugh was on. Were they wrong, root and branch, those English? Was the history of their Empire in the East the history of one vast mistake? That would, as they say, want a lot of proving. . . . . .

Of course, when we are content to be our unvarnished, democratic selves, we puzzle the Oriental mind profoundly. It shocks him to see any white man, let alone a governor, carry a trunk; and it offends him, quite wantonly and gratuitously, to be interrupted in the middle of a serious oration and told, flippantly and good-humoredly, to go to hell. But don't forget the other episode of that first day in Jolo. The murderer was turned loose into the bosky with the perfectly reasonable expectation that he would come back when wanted. Because, like Davy Crockett's coon, he knew he'd have to in the end. And this, after a little more than a decade of the American régime in an island where for some centuries they had hardly let a white man show his head above the ramparts of his fortifications. After all, we really are governing the Philippines, and from the first day of my visit there the conviction grew on me that



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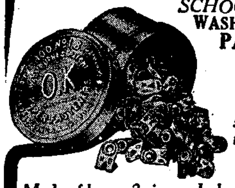

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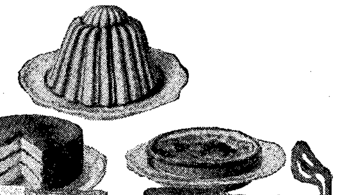

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are contained in a little Booklet which we will be pleased to send on request.

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we had done wisely to set about it in our own way.

Granger had said, you may remember, that we were doing it with "a baseball bat and a tin of Hope Deferred smoking-mixture." There was something oracular about the phrase that fascinated me. I thought I understood about the smoking-mixture. It was the prospect of autonomy, the promissory cake of Ultimate Independence which we exhibit on a high, inaccessible shelf, to be given to the Filipino, if he is good—when he shall be tall enough to reach it. And the baseball bat? Well, there *is* something free and formidable and hit-or-miss about the swing of a bat that is rather suggestive of our way in the Philippines. And yet I suspected from the first that Granger meant something more than that. He did.

There was a ball game between two scratch teams of Moro boys on the first morning of our stay in Jolo. They played the game as if they had been born to it, somehow, tho the most of them were drest in nothing but their mitts and their breech-clouts, there was a home-like, American look to them, as they crouched in the tense, familiar attitude, that made the phrase "little brown brother" seem more than a piece of cheap political rhetoric. They play the game all through the islands now. The wild tribes in the interior are beginning to find it a satisfactory substitute for the joys of head-hunting. The very Filipinos see a reason in it for trimming their long, disabling finger-nails. And when we got up to Baguio——

Baguio, as one should know, is the Simula, the summer capital of the Philippines.

They take the whole Government up there bodily from Manila for the hot months; they even had the legislature in session when we arrived. But the immediate attraction on our first day was a ball game.

And there stood the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, playing first base with the G-Strings, the local team—plain American democracy as contrasted with the English spirit of almightiness.

EXPLOITS OF DETECTIVE BURNS

"NEVER-FAIL BURNS" is the nickname generally accorded the detective who made the arrests in the Los Angeles dynamiting cases—and for a good reason. In more than twenty-five years he has hardly suffered a failure, and, says the New York *Evening Post*, "he attracted attention by his methods and successes from the very first." But, for that matter, he came naturally by his talent, his father having been a detective and chief of police before him, and William J. Burns, Jr., early displayed evidences of that talent which had "lifted his parent to the public eye."

One of the first cases in which this young man "starred" was the Brockway-Bradford-Courtney case, in New York.

Brockway was a celebrated counterfeiter, and in his early days he had forged Erie Railroad bonds. His specialty was a counterfeit note of a large denomination, one favorite being a $1,000 compound interest note. He got hold of a girl in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington and

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The Steinway Vertegrand

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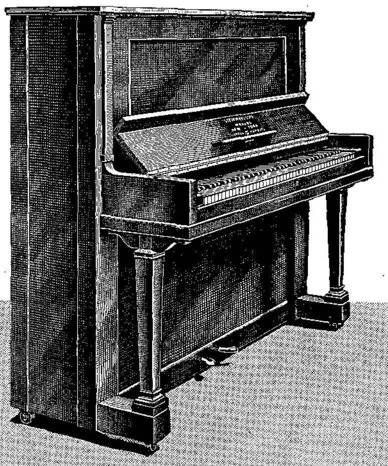
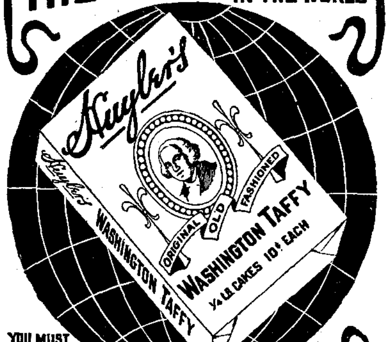


IF YOU WANT THE BEST TAFFY IN THE WORLD



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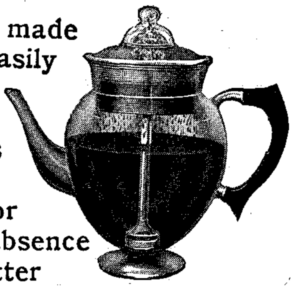
The "Universal" Coffee Percolator

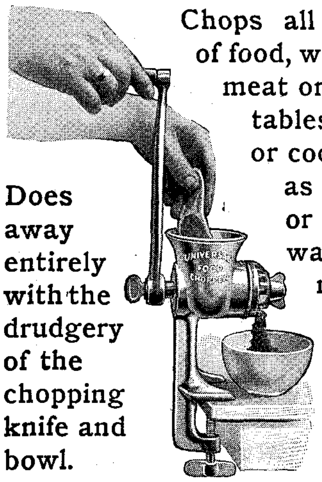
Excels other ways of making coffee because the percolation is completed before the water boils.



Coffee made in it is easily known by its delicious aroma, fine flavor and the absence of the bitter taste caused by boiling.

If you want to know what perfect coffee is like, try the "Universal."

The "Universal" Food Chopper

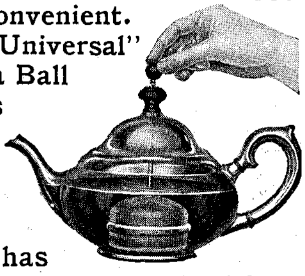


Chops all kinds of food, whether meat or vegetables—raw or cooked—as coarse or fine as wanted—rapidly and easily.

Does away entirely with the drudgery of the chopping knife and bowl.

The "Universal" Tea Ball Tea Pot

Every woman knows Tea leaves should not steep too long, that Tea Balls are drippy and inconvenient.



In the "Universal" the Tea Ball remains in the Pot, and when the tea has steeped enough is raised from the water and suspended above it, inside the cover.

The last cup is just the strength of the first—and every cup Perfect Tea.

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had her run a sheet of tinfoil through the press and get an impression of the genuine plates. Then he had an electrotype made from the tinfoil impression, printed the notes, and circulated them with such success that the Government actually accepted $80,000 worth of them before it suspected that anything was wrong. Later on, they had to send for Charles Ulrich, an old-time counterfeiter, to pick the good from the bad.

Ulrich agreed to work with Burns, and the latter sent him to join the gang, and through his assistance they arrested them all in a building at No. 542 Ann Street, West Hoboken. There the secret service men found more than $2,000,000 in gold certificates, and a lot of Canadian $100 notes. This was the first time that the authorities had been able to convict Brockway. He went to Trenton jail for a ten-year sentence, with Dr. Bradford, who died in prison, and Courtney. The last was a celebrated forger, who had been in counterfeiting schemes for thirty years.

A second affair that brought Burns into prominence as a "shining light," was that of Taylor and Bredell, in 1899, and was considered at that time one of the most extraordinary in the annals of counterfeiting. "A great pile of money had been easily passed," and,

The fact that the counterfeit note was absolutely perfect indicated that a camera had been used. Then it was found that their process was to transfer a photograph to a steel plate, etch the latter enough to bite the lines, and then engrave by hand—a feat that had hitherto been considered impossible. They were arrested, but while they were in prison Taylor's mother smuggled in the necessary tools and materials, and the two men engraved the plates in their cell under a blanket, with the aid of an alcohol lamp. It took them two months to complete the work, but they actually printed the money, sent it out, and had it passed. When some of the money was shown Burns he at once said that only Taylor and Bredell could have made it. He went to the prison and charged them with it, and they at length confest.

Shortly afterward he was called into a case in St. Louis, in which city the notorious "Jim French" and a gang of firebugs had been extracting hundreds of thousands of dollars from the big insurance companies.

"French was a furniture-dealer. He and his confederates would fit up dwelling-houses with expensive furniture, insure them to their full value, remove the furniture and substitute junk, and then set the houses on fire. All the big detective agencies had been working on the case, but had failed to get convictions. Burns worked two months and got enough evidence to convict, and French was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

A few years ago Abe Ruef's candidate was elected Mayor of San Francisco. Francis J. Heney, a Government attorney, declared that if called upon by the people he would himself prosecute "this fellow Schmitz," and all the other grafters in "Abe's graft-ridden town." Burns was then in the em-

It would cost at least five hundred dollars to plant the grounds shown in the picture above with trees large enough to give the shade and beauty afforded by those seen in the engraving below—according to a leading "big tree" nurseryman of this country.

Trees have a known money value, therefore, and it increases year by year.

Two estates near an eastern city were placed on the market not long ago. They were equally well located and the improvements were of the same type. One place had on it between two and three hundred fine old trees, however, while the other was comparatively bare except of small trees recently planted.

The estate with the large trees sold for $25,000 more than the other

F. H. Rockwell & Company,
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I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst. in reference to how I am pleased with the trees that your expert treated. I beg to say that I have had my man go over the trees carefully and am very well pleased with the result. The wounds are healing nicely.

Signed
(*J. A. Rockwell*).

John Davey
Father of Tree Surgery

The Lowe Brothers Company,
Paintmakers,
Varnishmakers,
Dayton, Ohio,
Feb. 6, 1911.

The work done by you on the trees in our yard, more than a year ago, was in every way satisfactory. So far as we can tell, the wounds are healing nicely, and the trees grew last year with more than usual vigor.

Signed
(*E. L. Shuey*).

When a grove of fine trees is allowed to fall into decay and the trees die, there is an enormous cash loss to the owner. The modern science of tree surgery renders it unnecessary for such losses to be incurred. The services of expert tree surgeons cost but a trifle of what their work will save the owners of trees.

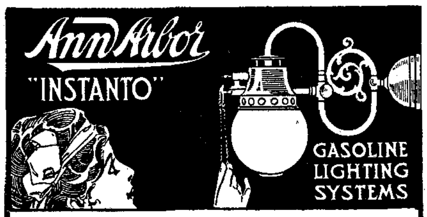
It is false economy to let trees die; real economy to save them

John Davey worked out the science of tree surgery. It is taught only in the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery. Only the trained men of this company practice it properly, and with the backing of an organization which guarantees the quality of the work and protects the public against imposition. Davey tree experts are now at work from the Missouri River Eastward.

Write us how many trees you have, what kind and where located

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., INC.
175 Larch Street Kent, Ohio
(Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery).

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



Change from a 150 candlepower light to 2 candlepower in a jiffy. This latest and most perfect development of the gasoline lamp found only in Ann Arbor Lighting Systems. It gives the country home a lighting system as perfect, handsome and modern as city gas. Ann Arbor Lighting Systems are brighter than gas, steadier and clearer than electric light, and cost about one-tenth as much to operate. Each lamp gives 150 to 500 candle power for less than 1/3 cent per hour. Fuel is gasoline; perfectly safe.

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Price, $10 up, according to number of lamps desired.

WE WANT AGENTS who will push our line. A splendid opportunity right now for hustling agents in large cities to sell to owners of summer cottages, country homes and resorts. No other light can equal it in brilliancy, beauty of fixtures, and economy. Sells on sight. Catalog and prices on request.

Superior Manufacturing Co., 276 Second St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

ploy of Chief Wilkie, "and very busily employed at that." But to proceed:

Freemont Older, editor of a paper that had fought Ruef and the boodlers, came on to Washington representing a committee of citizens, headed by Rudolph Spreckels and James D. Phelan, and asked Heney if he would come back to San Francisco and carry out his promise. He said he would, on condition that Burns could be got to investigate and procure evidence.

Burns was allowed to go by President Roosevelt's own order, and he dug about in San Francisco for three years. Schmitz was convicted and sent to prison for five years.

And while instrumental in the conviction of United States Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and others, Burns was "busy all the time."

Nor should his work in the Henry Orchard case be allowed to pass without comment. It was Burns who was responsible for that horribly frank confession of murder and outrage—much like the latest tale of union atrocities he has succeeded in drawing from the Los Angeles *Times* dynamiters.

One of the interesting sidelights on Burns is his aversion to the use of a revolver.

He has never shot a man himself, and in none of his arrests, some of them involving the subduing of men desperate and daring beyond the ordinary, has there been a bullet fired. According to Burns, the detective who carries a gun is a poor detective, and confesses the fact by his act. It is moral suasion, the "brain drop" of the prize-fighter, that Burns relies on. He figures that once he lets a man know that "he has it on him," and that he isn't afraid of him, the rest is comparatively easy. Threats of assassination, which have been frequent in his career, he simply treats as a matter of course, always seeing to it, however, that the threateners get a few extra years tagged on to their sentences when they are caught, as a warning against the foolishness of too much talking.

ORIGIN OF THE "TIGER YELL"

PROBABLY few would guess that the college cheer, that institution so peculiar to American college life, can be traced directly back to one of the great dramatic incidents of the Civil War, the departure of the Seventh Regiment from New York and its passage through Princeton on Saturday, April 20, 1861—fifty years ago. Yet that, we are told by Parke H. Davis in *The Princeton Alumni Weekly*, is where it had its first real start in life. He recalls that on that day the Seventh was mustered in its armory in Tompkins Market awaiting the signal to advance—"and the crowd within was as complete as the crowd without."

Friends swarmed about, smoking furiously and as full of fight as tho they too were off to Washington. A few who were unable to go brought in their substitutes and made and remade their half-shamed apologies, while for every vacancy an hundred clamored to be recruited in the place. Finally, all were ready and when it was announced that every musket was taken, that within every uniform stood a man, there burst forth such a medley of patriotic songs and volleys of cheers, each

The ANGELUS

The Angelus is pre-eminently the artistic piano-player—because it is the one instrument in which every improvement has been devoted to the attainment of personal expression in playing.

JUST as the complicated key mechanism of the piano was evolved to increase the musical capacity of instruments of the harp type and render their playing less dependent on mere manual skill, so the Angelus—the pioneer piano-player—was conceived as an addition to all pianos which would simplify the correct striking of notes and increase the capacity of all pianists to interpret the true artistic meaning of any musical composition and express their own feelings inspired by it.

The ease by which anyone with musical longings may learn to play expressively and artistically the simplest song or the most classic composition by means of the Angelus is fast relegating the piano keyboard to the exclusive use of the composer and the virtuoso.

By means of the Angelus, the music lover is enabled to play every composition as it should be played, to impart the emotion, pathos or spirit which is latent in every one to whom music is a delight.

Absolute control of tempo in the most intricate and difficult compositions is placed at the command of the Angelus-pianist by the Angelus Phrasing Lever, the most useful and valuable device ever conceived.

Relative volume of melody and accompaniment are governed to every varying degree by the New Graduating Melodant (patented).

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three hurrahs given with a Tiger, that the building rocked upon its foundations.

Then came the few brief spoken adieus, and "over all the incessant thunder of huzzahs for the regiment and the Union":

Here, in the inspiring sounds and scenes of this muster, an unknown soldier suddenly conceived and gave the rocket cheer, "Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! Tiger! Siss, boom, ah!" Crudely was it given at first and with few voices, yet so distinct as to represent the rocket's hissing rise, its sharp burst in air and the awed exclamations of the spectators.

And then the men fell in and the regiment was in motion. Out upon the street, with the band playing national airs and regimental quicksteps, with the police relieving each other to clear the way, with lines broken by the pressing crowds, surging like the billows of the ocean, underneath a canopy of flags gloriously fluttering in the sunlight, past buildings streaming with banners, every porch, window ledge, and roof of which was jammed with people, past Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who reviewed the passing regiment, past crowds that blockaded Chatham Street, that filled the Park, and clustered against the Museum, with handkerchiefs waved by fair hands and as numerous as the leaves of the forest, with bayonets gleaming, with footsteps firm and with figures proudly erect and martial, the Seventh Regiment, nine hundred and ninety strong, marched down Broadway.

That evening the regiment began its Washington journey—on a single track and with a limited number of coaches.

Across New Jersey the train ran through a gantlet of shouting thousands, each house by the wayside being brightly illuminated with lamps and candles, and every depot (station is a word of later coinage) was crowded with cheering, singing people. Leaving New Brunswick, the tracks eventually joined the bank of the canal, and thus following its windings the first section of the train came into Princeton at midnight. The depot at that time was located at the Basin, near the foot of the old road now known as Alexander Street. Here the men of Nassau Hall had gathered and were waiting impatiently, the dim lamp-light of the depot augmented by a number of flaming, smoking torches, carried by the students.

As the glare of the engine heralded their approach the collegians broke forth into three lusty hurrahs which the soldiers quickly answered.

Back and forth resounded the patriotic clamor, interspersed with ringing songs and occasionally accentuated by the sharp tones of the soldiers' rocket cheer, now given with the precision of practise and with the volume of many voices. And then the train sped on into the night, followed by the hurrahs of the Nassovians, until the rear light, burning to a point, vanished in the darkness. Glowing with patriotic ardor, the collegians shouldered their torches and retraced their steps through Potter's woods and up the hill, but as they went they frequently tried the soldiers' strange but fascinating cheer, nor did they cease until Old North had resounded with its echoes, and false dawn had forced the tired Nassovians into bed.

And now came and went many a long day.

The Seventh Regiment passed through its

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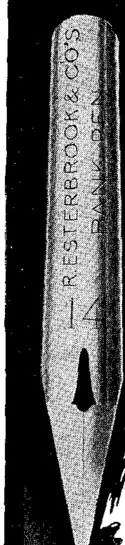

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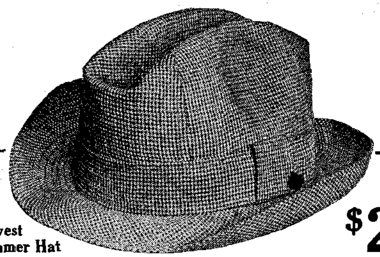

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trials and triumphs and in the great events of its campaigns the rocket cheer was forgotten. The students of Nassau Hall resumed their quiet lives beneath the elms of Princeton, but with them the rocket cheer became a living organism. Its ringing cadence marked the achievements of class and college life and came forth to celebrate around cannon and "miniature" fires each victory of the Union's arms. At last peace returned and with it the renewal of full student life. With the revival of baseball which had commenced so auspiciously at Princeton five years before the brilliant victories of Nassau—the title of Princeton then had not been assumed—served to establish more firmly the institution of this cheer, now widely known as the Nassau Rocket.

During this period and for twenty years thereafter this cheer was given with a slow and impressive rhythm that to-day seems quaint indeed when occasionally uttered by silver-haired alumni, as well as its much slower counterpart, the "long cheer" which was reserved for necessities of especial honor. Toward the close of the '80's the rhythm increased to the rapid, sharp staccato characteristic of all college cheers since that time. But new generations still demanding new ways, out of the stress and spirit of the early '90's came the "triple cheer" and later the "locomotive," strange sounds to the ears of elder Princetonians, yet intactly embodying and preserving the rocket cheer of war-time days.

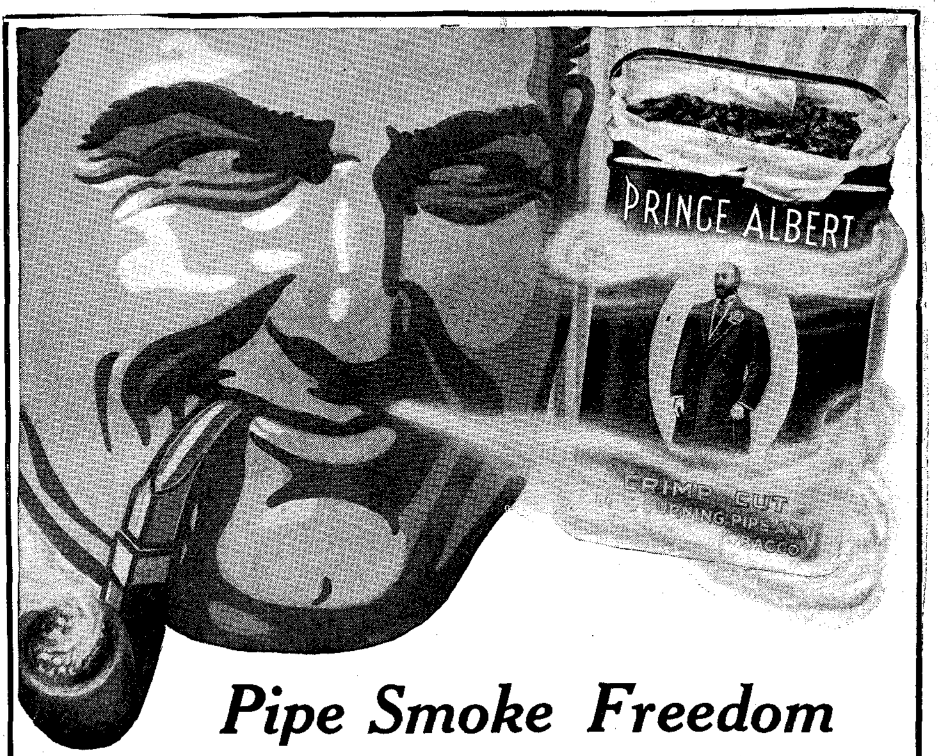
A YOUNG RECRUIT TO FIGHT YANKEES

JUST how Col. John S. Mosby managed to bring together that small army of mixt fighters, young and old, which composed his famous brigade, remains to-day an unsolved mystery of the Civil War. But Colonel Mosby himself has given us the clue, and, in a series of articles in the New York *Telegraph*, relates several instances of recruiting not generally employed in war. Here is a picturesque specimen:

> One morning we had had a fierce fight on the confines of Upperville with a detachment of Northern cavalry sent out to destroy us. This was the final act of the destruction. As we went whirling by in swift pursuit I saw a boy sitting on his horse by the roadside, holding a copy of Cæsar's Commentaries in his hand. My men had meantime swept swirling after the flying enemy, so, feeling no further immediate need of my personal charge over them, I stopt and address the boy.
>
> "What is your name?" I asked.
>
> "Cab Maddux," he replied, giving the short cognomen whereby every Virginian abbreviates the name of Cabell, so common in that land of the Old Dominion.
>
> "Where are you going?" I asked, noticing his well-strapt bundle of school-books.
>
> "I was going to school, Colonel Mosby," he replied, "—if you are really Colonel Mosby—but," he continued, "if you'll take me in your command I'll let school go hang and go out fighting Yankees!"

Mosby was imprest by the bold ring of his voice, and the soldierly bearing of the lad, and put him to a novel test:

> "Where's your pistol?" I cried to him,



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When, in the course of human events, you get hep to the fact that something's been put over on you in the pipe tobacco line—

When your tongue gets sore and your old jimmy pipe gets rank and a smoke isn't a smoke any more—

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Happy noise! Right-oh! It draws like a dream smoke, fragrant and altogether good. Free from the old tongue-stinger; free from the pepper-burn – free from rankness. ***It can't bite your tongue.***

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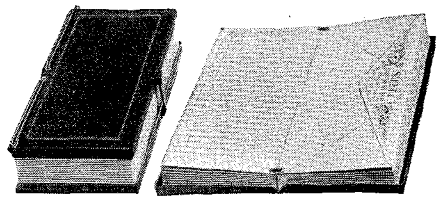

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wishing to rouse the latent fighting I thought I saw concealed behind those pink, boyish cheeks.

"I haven't got any, Colonel," he replied, somewhat shamefacedly, as tho a school-boy should take along with his early morning face a brace of "navy sixes." "But I'll get some if you'll let me chase those Yankees!"

"If you will get the pistols and a good horse from those Yankees ahead," I replied, "I will take you into my command."

He was off like a swallow, belaboring the sides of his old comfortable, easy-chair sort of a horse until he obtained a speed that must have been purely the enthusiasm of young Maddux injected into his steed.

I followed swiftly, for meantime my men were taking many prisoners and there was fighting going on at the front, where those of my men with the fastest horses had flung themselves upon the rear of the flying squadron. But fast upon my flying rear came this young Maddux, his strapt school-books now unswung from his saddle pommel and swirling around his head like a cowboy's lariat. Thinking no more of him I forged to the front, where my troopers had gathered in most of the force that had been sent out to collect us.

In a few minutes Cab Maddux came up. He had lost his Latin Grammar and his Moral Philosophy, also his McGuffy's Geography, and several other books, whose contents it was his scholarly duty within a short half an hour to be well informed in. But he brought along a shame-faced Northern officer, a couple of new navy sixes, and a magnificent-looking horse that a few minutes before had belonged to that same Northern officer.

"Here they are, Colonel," said Cab, with a radiant smile on his shining morning face.

"Why aren't you at school?" I said with mock seriousness, for I saw the soldier in the boy then and there.

"Because I got what you told me to go after," replied the rosy lad, "and I want to join your command, as you promised."

PICKET-DUTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR

IN "A Little Fifer's War Diary," Mr. C. W. Bardeen relates many an incident that has not before seen the light. Among these are some relating to picket-duty and the rendering of the bothersome countersign which are truly remarkable. For instead of possessing at least some faint particle of the soldierly instinct, many of the younger recruits, it would seem, were of a strikingly civilian frame of mind, and this can be no more said of one army than of the other.

This is a characteristic account:

> One recruit challenged, "Who goes there?" "The Grand Rounds." Instead of saying, "Halt, Grand Rounds. Advance, sergeant, and give the countersign," the recruit exclaimed in disgust, "Oh ——, I thought it was the relief!"
>
> A general testing the sentries came upon a young recruit who halted him with:
>
> "Stop! Have you the countersign?"
>
> "No," replied the General.
>
> "What, another one without it?" exclaimed the sentry in disgust. "Well, I'll tell you; it's 'Victory.'"
>
> The General gasped for breath. "What do you mean by giving any one the counter-

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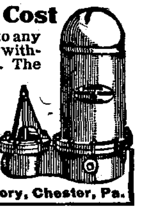

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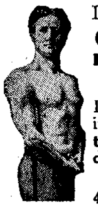

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sign?" he at last roared out. "I'm the General and I'll have you hanged."

The sentry was amazed. "Why, my orders were not to let any one pass without the countersign," he exclaimed. "Let me tell you, I am tired of giving it. Such a lot don't seem to know it."

Words of this sort might be occasionally heard:

"Who comes there?"

"A friend."

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Hang it, man, I have forgotten it."

"Begorra, so have I."

One officer, approaching a sentry, was surprized to be greeted with "Hi-tiddle-de-hi-ti."

"What do you mean by challenging like that?" he inquired. "The last time I was on duty," was the reply, "I was told to challenge in a more musical voice and that's the only tune I know."

On the troopship *St. Lawrence* in 1865 an officer who had just got up from a convivial party proceeded to visit the sentries, and this dialog was overheard:

"Sentry."

"Yes, sir."

"You're asleep, sentry."

"O, no, I am not, sir."

"But I say you are asleep, sentry."

"Very well, then, sir; I am."

"Then why on earth didn't you say you were asleep, sentry?"

"Because I didn't know that I was, sir, until you told me so."

"All right, sentry; don't let it occur again."

But that was a British story, and the following has more of the ring of our war:

To test a sentry an officer after the salute said:

"Let me see your rifle." The recruit handed it over, whereupon the officer said in disgust, "You're a fine soldier! You've given up your rifle and now what are you going to do?" The young fellow drew out a dangerous knife and exclaimed, "Give me that rifle or I'll cut your heart out!"

The officer was more than convinced that he would, and hastily handed the weapon back.

DID OUR NAVY WIN THE REVOLUTION?

WAS the Revolutionary War won by the Navy and not by the Army? Are the accepted authorities all wrong, and must our American history be rewritten? Edgar S. Maclay, author of the well-known "History of the United States Navy," argues to that effect and, in an article published in the United States Naval Institute *Proceedings*, affirms that pressure brought to bear upon the British Government, and resulting at last in England's breakdown, was the result of the complete paralysis of English commerce by our Navy, and not the defeat of her armies in a distant land. He also maintains that our Navy fought more battles, was more uniformly successful, and in all ways the stronger of the two. Nor was

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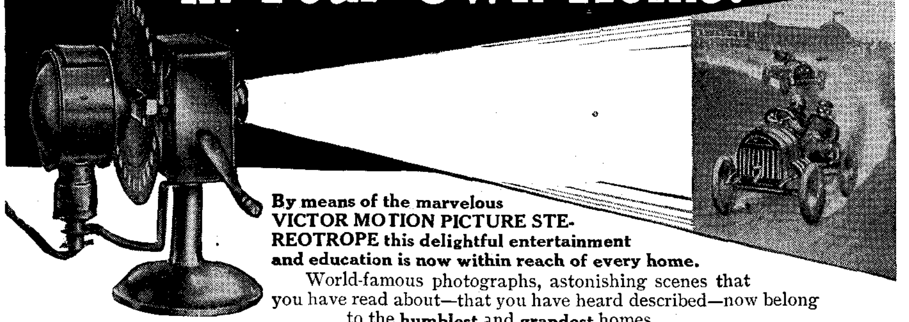

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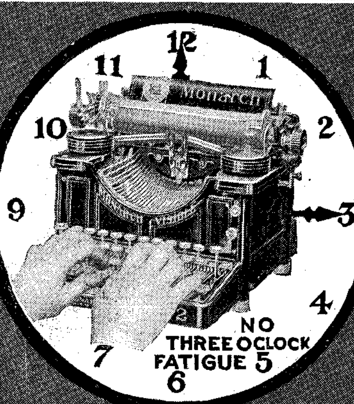

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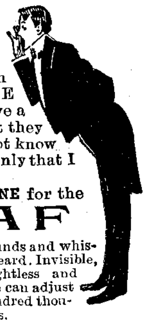

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you, I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in, myself, only that I hear all right."

The MORLEY PHONE for the
DEAF

makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

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her record stained by the disloyalties and cowardice so frequent in that of the Continentals. A few facts:

The bona-fide battles (not mere skirmishes but actions in which men were killed or wounded) will show that 57 were fought on water as opposed to 48 on land; that in the 57 on water the Americans won 41, lost 8, and had 8 indecisive; while in the 48 battles on land we had 19 victories, 26 defeats, and 3 indecisive.

Comparing the numerical strength of the two services, Mr. Maclay says:

Probably it will never be known how many men served in our land forces during the Revolution. They were coming and going most of the time, so that it is impossible to determine their exact number, but it is doubtful if Washington ever had under his command, at one time, more than 15,000 disciplined and well-equipped Americans. According to Bancroft, "Washington never had (before Boston) more than 14,500 men fit for duty." For the same reason it is impossible to arrive at the exact number of seamen who manned our militant craft in the struggle for independence, but we do know that from 1775 to 1782 we commissioned 856 Continental and private-armed vessels, and, allowing the very moderate average of fifty men to each, we have a total of 42,800.

Of course many of these men enlisted several times, so that 42,800 by no means represents the force actually in service at any one period. But:

Striking an average from each of the seven years of this war, we find that we had in commission during that period 232 war craft, mounting 3,350 cannon and swivels, and manned by 11,600 well-equipped, perfectly disciplined, and thoroughly seasoned mariners. This was the magnificent body of men who formed the vanguard of American independence.

For a century and a quarter Americans have been under the impression that land operations were of ten times the importance of those on sea, but only, says Mr. Maclay, because ten times as much space has been given to them in our erring histories:

Every American schoolboy has read of the capture of Stony Point, with its garrison of 543 men, but how many know of the capture of 300 British soldiers, with their colonel, in two transports, after a severe engagement, by the little cruiser *Lee;* or of 200 Highlanders and twenty officers of the Seventy-first Regiment by our *Andrea Doria?*

Because of that daring and laudable exploit which resulted in the capture of Ticonderoga, with its garrison of fifty men, many American geographical points have been named in its honor. How many similar geographical points have been named in honor of the Yankee privateer *Tyrannicide,* which captured a British transport having on board sixty-three Hessian chausseurs, or of the Continental cruiser *Alfred,* which captured a transport with more than 100 troops aboard?—both equally daring and laudable exploits.

We have all read of the bold seizure of Major Prescott by the patriots, but how many of us know of the capture of a colonel, four lieutenant colonels, and three majors of the

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Dept. 6, Baltimore, Md.

English Army by the eighteen-gun privateer *Vengeance?*

We all know that nearly 1,000 prisoners were taken at Trenton, that Gates made some 8,000 prisoners at Saratoga, and that the American and French arms secured some 7,000 at Yorktown. But how many of us know that fully 16,000 English sailors were made prisoners on the high seas during the Revolution by American war craft?

A magnificent monument and an even more magnificent oration perpetuate the fame of the 449 Americans who were killed or wounded at Bunker Hill and who inflicted a loss of 1,054 on the enemy. Where is the monument or oration that distinctively perpetuates the memory of those sea fighters who suffered far greater losses and inflicted far greater injury on the enemy than did the heroes of Bunker Hill?

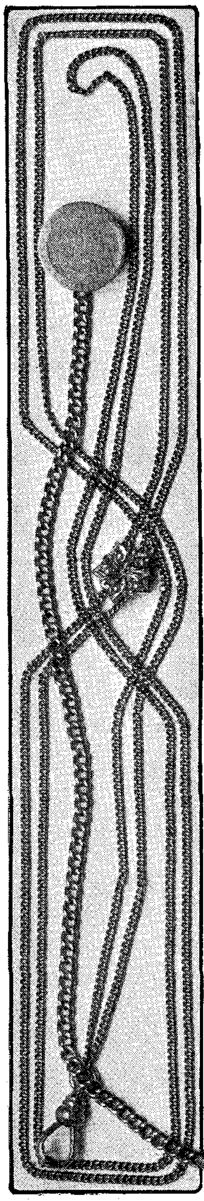
Disclaiming any intention to belittle the part played by the Army, he "can not help but point out" the deadly blows dealt by the Navy not only at British warships and British commerce, but actually at "English esteem" itself. Yet:

> It can be conservatively stated that when the British Ministry, backed by an obstinate king, forced the Colonies into rebellion, they little thought they were inviting danger to their very doors. Their idea of crushing the refractory Americans into obedience was a somewhat expensive transportation of German mercenaries across the Atlantic, where the "difficulty would be speedily adjusted" in the "wilds of the New World," far removed from any possibility of interfering with British interests in other quarters of the globe.
>
> And it was with some degree of complacency, therefore, that British commercial circles looked forward to the war.
>
> But when they found that their craft, cargoes, and crews were being captured not only in distant seas, but in the very chops of the English Channel, in the waters of the Irish Sea, and in the firths of Scotland, they were touched in their most sensitive spot—their pockets.
>
> Then there arose a most vehement protest against "this American war that is wrecking our fortunes"; and the moneyed class—all-powerful in England then—was enlisted in a campaign against its continuance.
>
> Moreover, when England found that shipping in her own harbors was being burned by the "impudent Yankee," that it was not safe for peers of the realm to dwell in their coastwise country seats, when wealthy yeomen buried their family plate lest it be seized by those "piratical sailors headed by one Jones," she began to think far more seriously about the war.

But why these many years of misunderstanding? The answer is clear, says Maclay:

> Bancroft and Hildreth, the first great American historians, each writing with a political motive, had no interest in the Navy's part in the war, and gave it scant attention. And it seems to have been on this foundation, so firmly laid by them, that succeeding American historians have builded and enlarged their superstructure.

The Standard Dictionary fills a twentieth-century need—a well-nigh universal *present need.*



Lapel Chain as worn, also shown in side panel.
Lorgnette Chain as worn, also shown in side panel.

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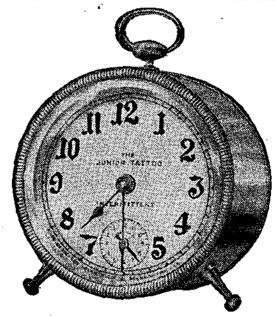

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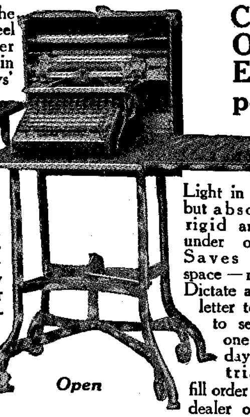

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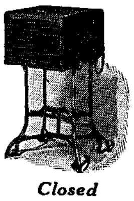

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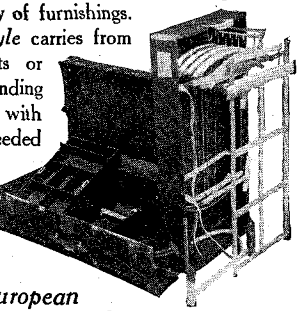

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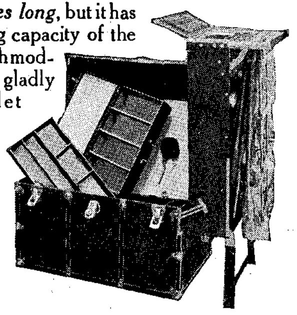

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Distracting.—"What drove the lady exchange editor crazy?"

"Reading of bargains in cities a thousand miles away."—*Toledo Blade.*

His Limitations.—"Is that man a bill collector?" said the new clerk.

"He may be in some places," replied the messenger boy, "but not in this office."—*Washington Star.*

About All.—BRIDE—"Were you very much embarrassed, dear, when you proposed to me?"

HUBBY—"Only about £20,000, love."—*Variety Life.*

The Important Thing.—We can understand the ease with which a fool and his money are parted, but what puzzles us is how the fool got the money to part with.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Not to be Lost.—"Dr. Junks and I were chasing his hat for a quarter of an hour this morning."

"What did you want to chase it for?"

"Well, I didn't want to lose sight of him. When his hat blew off he was just starting to propose to me."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Up Against It.—"John," asked Mrs. Dorkins, "what is a 'political con game'?"

"Why, it's—it's a frame-up, you know."

"Yes, but what is a frame-up?"

"A—er—piece of bunk, of course; can't you——"

"What is a piece of bunk?"

"Oh, shucks!" exclaimed Mr. Dorkins. "What's the use of trying to tell a woman anything about politics!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dangerous.—WILLIS—"He calls himself a human dynamo."

GILLIS—"No wonder; everything he has on is charged."—*Judge.*

More than One.—HER DAD.—"No, sir; I won't have my daughter tied for life to a stupid fool."

HER SUITOR—"Then don't you think you'd better let me take her off your hands?"—*Boston Transcript.*

A Larger Field.—"Father, I am not sure whether I shall be a specialist for the ears or the teeth."

"Choose the teeth, my boy; every one has thirty-two of them, but only two ears."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Slightly Mysterious.—A Boston girl who was watching a Sedgwick County farmer milk a cow adjusted her glasses and said: "It is all very plain except that I don't understand how you turn it off."—*Kansas City Journal.*

By an Alumnus.—BALL—"What is silence?"

HALL—"The college yell of the school of experience."—*Harper's Bazar.*

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Guaranteed to outwear any silk or satin tie that retails for $1.00 or less.

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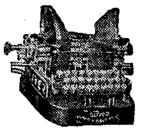

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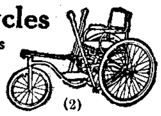

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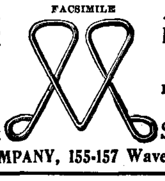

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Scriptural.—A country vicar discovered not long ago that one of his male servants was in the habit of stealing his potatoes. Happening across the bishop, the vicar mentioned the matter, and asked his lordship's advice.

"Well," replied the bishop, "of course you must remember what the Bible says, 'If any man takes away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.'"

Pretty Quick.—He—"But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?"

She—"I don't think I could, Harry."

He (reaching for his hat)—"It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Kept Him Busy.—"You have kept my nose to the grindstone, Serepta," spoke her husband, nerving himself to say something at last, "for fifteen years." "I've done more than that, Volney," snapt Mrs. Vick-Senn; "I have made you turn the grindstone."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 21.—Reports from Madrid state that the Moroccan rebels have captured Fez, and that the Sultan is taking refuge in the French consulate.

April 22.—The collapse of a bridge near Grahamstown, South Africa, plunges a railroad train 250 feet into a gorge, killing 21 passengers.

John Passamore Edwards, the English philanthropist and peace advocate, dies in England.

Prince Henry of Prussia has a thrilling experience when his aeroplane breaks at Darmstadt.

The first official step toward peace in Mexico is taken when General Madero and the Diaz Government agree to an armistice for the purpose of discussing an amicable settlement of the war.

April 24.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Asia* is sunk off Finger Rock, South China.

France rushes troops to Morocco to halt the rebel outbreak.

April 25.—Over 95,000 deaths are reported in India from the bubonic plague during the month of March as against 45,000 in February.

Moroccan rebels proclaim Mulai el Zin, a brother of the present ruler, as Sultan.

The passengers and crew of the steamship *Asia* which went ashore on Finger Rock, Monday, are rescued.

Zelaya's agent is reported to be plotting a new revolt in Nicaragua, and the United States State Department is taking measures to prevent such a move.

April 26.—Dutch sailors take possession of El Palmas Island, sixty miles from the Philippines, and lower the American flag there.

The battleship *Delaware* reaches Boston after a 17,000-mile trip to Chile and return.

The balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States is now reported to be $441,000,000.

Canada takes steps to restrict the immigration of American negroes to that country.

April 27.—The independent potash interests in the United States are said to have severed their relations with the American combine and will directly deal with the German trust.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 21.—The Reciprocity Bill passes the House by a vote of 265 to 89.

The demand of the Senate insurgents for the right to name committee members is rejected by the Senate Committee on Committees.

April 22.—President Taft accepts the resignation of Frank Pierce, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

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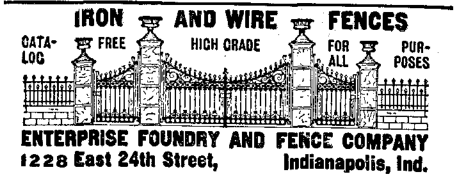

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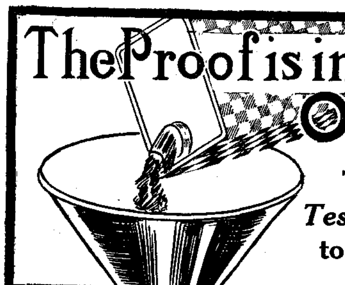

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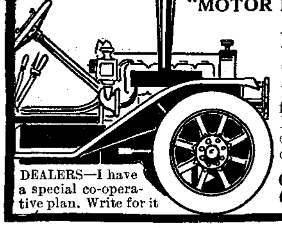

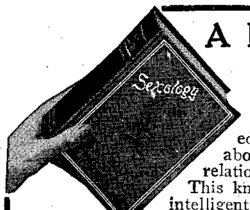

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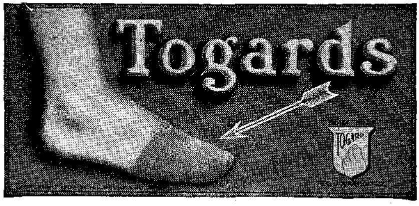

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April 23.—President Taft, in All Souls' Unitarian Church, makes an address in defense of his faith.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock announces the disappearance of the $17,000,000 postal deficit inherited by the present Administration.

April 25.—Senator Penrose leads the fight for reciprocity and promises President Taft that the measure will pass the Senate without amendment.

April 27.—The House passes the bill to reapportion Congressional districts and to enlarge its membership to 433.

Senator William P. Frye (Rep., Maine) resigns as president *pro tem.* of the Senate.

GENERAL

April 21.—The New Jersey Legislature concludes its session and Governor Wilson issues a statement praising its work.

April 22.—John J. McNamara is arrested in Indianapolis charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles *Times* building on October 1, 1910. The previous secret arrest in Detroit of James B. McNamara and Ortie McManigal on the same charge is made public.

Jacob Wendell, Jr., the actor, dies in New York.

Word is received that high tide in the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, on April 1, broke through the dam across the Rio Grande at Corosal, and that since then the hydraulic excavating plant at Miraflores Locks has been unable to run, even at extremely low water.

April 24.—Henry E. Huntington, of Los Angeles, buys for $50,000 the famous copy of the Gutenberg Bible at the Hoe sale in New York.

April 25.—Detective William J. Burns, Attorneys Drew and Badorf, and W. J. Ford, Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles, are held in $10,000 bail in Indianapolis charged with kidnaping John J. McNamara, one of the alleged dynamiters.

Prof. Henry Beers, of Yale University, receives a letter of apology from the United States Naval Academy superintendent for the unintentional slight to his daughter.

Letters from King George of England and President Taft are read in New York at the meeting to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the King James' version of the Bible.

April 26.—John J. McNamara, James B. McNamara, and Ortie E. McManigal, the alleged dynamiters, arrive in Los Angeles.

April 27.—Reports from the States of Guerrero and Morelas, south of Mexico City, tell of many depredations and assassinations by the rebels.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

May 7.—A serious riot is caused at Knoxville, Tenn., by the hoisting of a Union flag and the delivery of speeches. One man is killed and one wounded.

Northern States and cities have contributed over $23,000,000 for the war.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, announces to the legislature the formation of a military league between the independent State of Tennessee and the Confederate States.

May 8.—The *Harriet Lane* captures a privateer at the mouth of the Chesapeake.

May 9.—The Confederate Congress authorizes the Confederate President to raise such a force for war as he deems expedient.

European papers reaching New York express the opinion that the fall of Fort Sumter will sober both North and South, and lead to an amicable settlement, without further hostilities.

May 10.—The Confederate Secretary of War invests R. E. Lee with the command of the forces in Virginia.

President Lincoln directs that all officers of the Army renew their oath of allegiance to the United States, except those who have entered the service since April 1.

The Maryland legislature passes a resolution imploring the President to cease the present war.

Captain Lyon and the United States forces in St. Louis surround Camp Jackson, which surrenders. A mob attacks the United States troops, who fire, killing twenty-two, and wounding many. A large quantity of arms and munitions are captured, and 639 prisoners taken.

May 11.—A mass-meeting in Wheeling favors separation from eastern Virginia.

In a clash between the Home Guards and a mob in St. Louis, seven persons are killed and many wounded.

May 12.—Unsuccessful attempts are made to destroy railroad bridges, tracks, and telegraph-lines near Baltimore.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"Tarrier," Ecuador.—"Kindly explain the difference between 'falconing' and 'hawking,' as they occur in the following extract: 'His chief delight was *falconing* and *hawking*, and in matters of justice he was perfect.'"

The term "falconry" betokened the use of either hawks or falcons for purposes of the hunt, and hence it is redundancy to say "falconing and hawking," as the former includes the latter.

"Alpha," Addison, Ill.—"Is the use of the word 'reverend' as a noun permissible, as in the sentence, 'Our reverend is a very good man'?"

Altho some few instances might be quoted in which the word is used as a noun by literary authorities, such a usage is colloquial rather than literary, and is general, not personal, in its application, as in the following quotation from Dickens: "Those who had not attained in military honors were either doctors, professors, or reverends."

"W. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Should the predicate in the following sentence conform to the singular or the plural form of the subject: 'The data *is* based on the following observations'?"

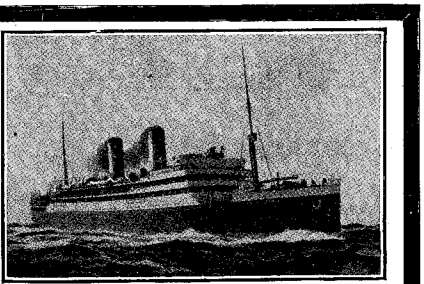
The form of the subject in this sentence is unequivocally plural, and grammar and literary usage unite in recognizing only the plural form of the verb in such a connection.

"I. E. DeR.," Seattle, Wash.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the name 'Gunga Din,' appearing in Kipling's 'Barrackroom Ballads.'"

This word is pronounced gun-ga-deen'; with the accent on the last syllable. It may be noted that in the verses the last syllable is used to rime with *green*, *canteen*, *queen*, and so forth.

"E. S. B.," Johnson City, Tenn.—"Is it incorrect to begin the word 'counties' with a small letter in the following sentence: 'Wise, Russell, and Dickenson counties are rich in minerals'?"

The use of a small letter in this instance is not only permissible, but preferable, according to the rulings of grammar and present-day usage. If the common noun is regarded as a permanent part of the name, the initial capital is required; but the noun "counties" is here used merely as an appellative and does not become a part of the distinguishing name. A small letter should therefore be used.



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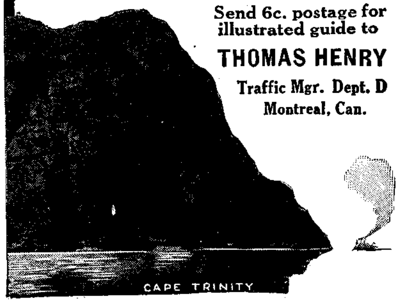

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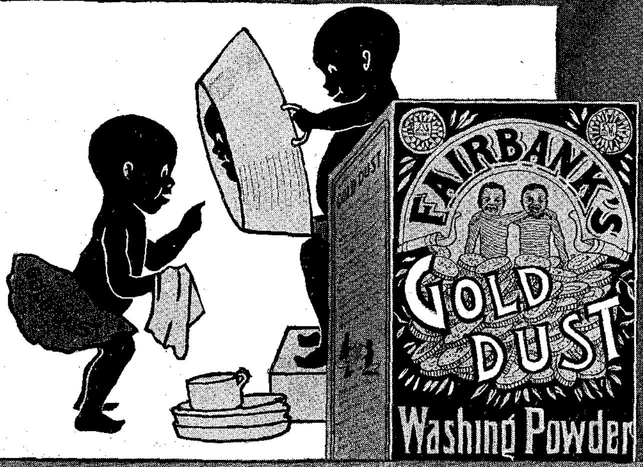

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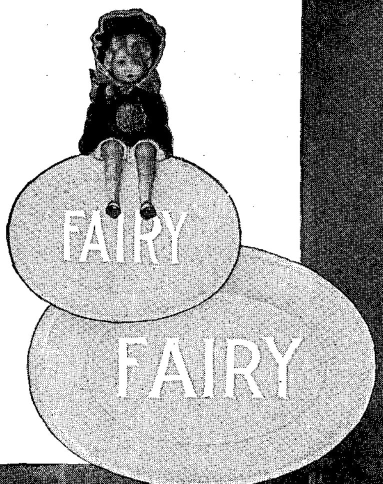

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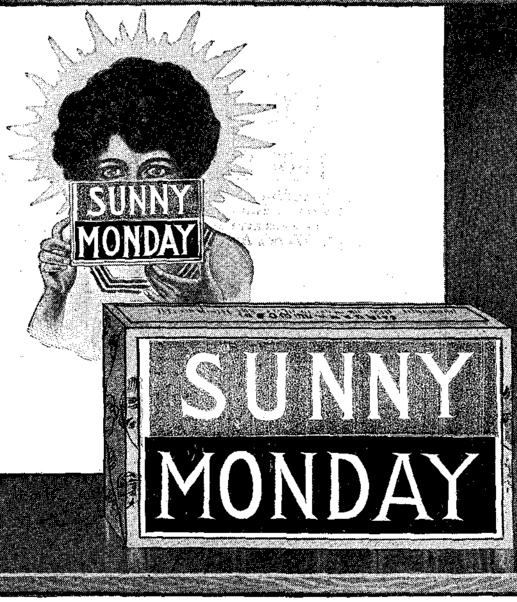

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